AGRICULTURE

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Manual Of Federal Aid Programs



STATE OF MARYLAND
J. Millard Tawes, Governor

Maryland State Planning Department
James J. O'Donnell, Director

December 1965

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AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Federal aid to the States and local governments has increased at an enormous rate in recent years. The Bureau of the Budget reports that in just ten years such aid will have more than tripled, rising from 3.8 billion dollars in 1956 to an estimated 13.6 billion dollars in 1966. Each year, as the result of Congressional action, new programs are added to a growing list while many of the existing programs are amended to include additional benefits. Because of the ever increasing number of these programs and the continuous changes being made, maintaining an up-to-date awareness of the benefits that are available is becoming a difficult task. As a result, all too often many of the benefits offered are not utilized, primarily because of an unawareness of their existence.

Purpose of the Manual

The purpose of this publication, therefore, is to provide to those seeking Federal aid, a quick and concise reference to possible sources of such help. The Manual contains a list of more than two hundred programs which offer Federal benefits covering a wide range of subjects. These programs have been divided into nine major groupings beginning with the section on Agriculture and continuing with Natural Resources; Commerce and Labor; Transportation; Housing and Community Development; Disaster Relief and National Defense; Health; Education; and Welfare.

Due to the number of programs outlined, to the variety of purposes that each program might cover, and to the need for extensive yearly revision of the Manual, a thorough indexing was virtually impossible. Instead, this volume was arranged with a table of contents in the front and a list of the Federal agencies and the programs they administer at the back.

The key to using the Manual lies in the table of contents. Since all of the programs are arranged according to the kind of assistance they provide rather than listed in a strict alphabetical order, it will be necessary for the reader to spend a few moments scanning the major headings to become familiar with the way the Manual has been set up.

The list at the back of the Manual is included for the use of those who are already familiar with certain of the programs and who are aware of the agency which administers them. In addition, cross references have been used extensively throughout the Manual. If used properly, all of these aids should facilitate the location of any desired information by the reader.

Annual Review and Supplement

It is quite conceivable that the Manual could become obsolete within a relatively short period of time if no provisions are made to remain cognizant of, and accommodate changes. Therefore, in assuming the responsibility for publication of this document, the Maryland State Planning Department also accepts the responsibility for maintaining it in an up-to-date, current status. Annually, program changes resulting from Congressional action will be made available in supplement form and sent to the reader upon request.

The State Planning Department wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to all of the many people, both in the State and Federal Governments, who have provided assistance in the preparation of this Manual.

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AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Experiment Stations - Grants for Research Under the Hatch Act of 1887, as Amended

I. Purpose

To promote, through agricultural research, including investigations and experiments, a permanent and efficient agricultural industry and improvements in the rural home and life.

II. Legal Basis

Originally authorized by the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended, the legal basis for this program was again amended in 1955 (7 USC 361a - 361i) bringing about consolidation of Federal laws relating to the appropriation of Federal grant funds for support of the work.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

The Hatch Act, as amended on August 11, 1955, provides that the distribution of Federal payments to States for fiscal year 1955 shall become a fixed base and further specifies how funds appropriated in excess of the 1955 level ($18,953,708) shall be distributed.

Funds appropriated in excess of this amount are distributed in accordance with part (2) of method of distribution. Maryland received $522,395 in fiscal year 1963 under provisions of this program.

V. Method of Distribution (Statutory)

1. The fixed statutory authorization of $18,953,708 is distributed in the following manner:

 a. $4,590,000 - $90,000 to each State and Puerto Rico
 b. $2,863,708 - principally on the basis of rural population
 c. $11,500,000 - as follows:

 (1) 20% in equal amounts to each State and Puerto Rico
 (2) 26% on basis of rural population in 1960 census
 (3) 26% on basis of farm population in 1950 census
 (4) 25% to States for research in which two or more State agriculture experiment stations are cooperating to solve problems of agriculture of more than one State.
 (5) 3% for Federal administration of this Act.

2. Amounts appropriated in excess of the 1955 level of $18,953,708 are distributed as follows:

 a. 20% is allotted equally to each State and Puerto Rico
 b. Not less than 52% is allotted to the States and Puerto Rico as follows:

 (1) one-half in an amount proportionate to the relative rural population of each State to the total rural population of all States, and

(2) one-half in an amount proportionate to the relative farm population of each State to the total farm population of all States.

c. Not more than 25% is allotted to the States for cooperative research in which two or more State agricultural experiment stations are cooperating to solve problems of agriculture of more than one State.

d. Three per cent is available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of the Act.

Population referred to in 2b (1) and (2), above, are determined by the last preceding decennial census current at the time each additional sum is first appropriated.

VI. Matching Provisions

Excluding the basic grant of $90,000 available annually for allotment to any State, and Federal funds for regional research, 50-50 Federal-State matching is required.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Agricultural experiment stations, established pursuant to the provisions of the Hatch Act of 1887.

VIII. For Further Information

Contact Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, College Park, or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service.

(See also: "Cooperative Forestry Research")

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to continue the support of agricultural research at the State agricultural experiment stations by assisting States in the construction, acquisition, and remodeling of buildings, laboratories, and other capital facilities (including the acquisition of fixtures and equipment which are to become a part of such buildings) which are necessary to more effectively conduct research in agriculture and sciences related thereto through a means of grants from the Federal Government.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 88-74, approved July 22, 1963.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed statutory authorization.

V. Method of Distribution

The funds allocated for the use of this program are distributed in the following manner:

a. One-third of the funds appropriated pursuant to this program for any fiscal year is allotted equally among the States.

b. Two-thirds of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year is allocated among the States as follows: One-half in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the rural population of the States bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the last preceding decennial census current at the time each sum is first appropriated; and one-half in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the farm population of the State bears to the total farm population of all the States as determined by the last preceding decennial census current at the time such sum is first appropriated.

It is the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to administer funds under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe as necessary.

VI. Matching Provision

No payment is made to any State under the provisions of this program in any amount greater than the amount made available by such State from non-Federal funds for purposes for which payments are made.

Agricultural Experiment Stations - Research Facilities (Cont'd.)

Any unused portion of the allotment of any State for any fiscal year shall remain available, at the option of such state, for payment to such State for a period of not more than two fiscal years following the fiscal year in which such allotment is first made available.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Any agricultural experiment station established by State law is eligible for benefits under this program. In a State with more than one agricultural experiment station, the allocation is to be divided among the institutions as the State legislature directs.

VIII. Application Procedure

In order to be eligible for payments from allocated funds, the State must submit, in such form as the Secretary of Agriculture may require, specific proposals for acquisition or construction of physical facilities which qualify under the provisions of the program. No State shall receive any payment for any such proposal unless such proposal is approved by the Secretary.

During each fiscal year in which funds are appropriated, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain the amount of the allocation to which each State is entitled, and shall notify each State as to the amount of such allocation.

IX. Where to Apply

Contact Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, College Park or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service.

Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work

I. Purpose

To help people develop their abilities to attain greater efficiency in farming and homemaking by providing out-of-school applied educations in agriculture and home economics and related subjects.

II. Legal Basis

Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953; Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962 (7 USC 341-349).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds are appropriated under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended, for payments to States and Puerto Rico and are distributed primarily on the basis of farm and rural population and to a limited degree on the basis of special problems and need. Maryland received $606,681 in fiscal year 1963 to carry out provisions of this program.

V. Method of Distribution

The formula as set out in this Act of October 5, 1962, (P.L. 87-749) has the effect of distributing funds as follows:

a. Section 3(b) funds. Each State and Puerto Rico receives as a fixed base, the amount made payable to them under formula distribution in fiscal year 1962 (total $56,175,091). Further, the Special Funds Needs funds available in fiscal year 1962 (total $1,544,909) remain available for allocation as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the amount of $300,000 specified by the Act of October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 926) remains available to Puerto Rico.

b. Section 3(c) funds. Funds appropriated in excess of the 1962 fiscal year level of distribution ($58,020,000) are to be distributed as follows:

(1) 4% is to be allotted to the Federal Extension Service for administrative, technical and other services, and for coordinating the extension work of the Department and the several States, territories, and possessions. The remainder is to be paid to the States and Puerto Rico as follows:

(a) 20% in equal proportions,
(b) 40% on the basis of rural population, and
(c) 40% on the basis of farm population.

The populations are to be determined on the basis of the decennial census current at the time each such additional sum is first appropriated.

Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work (Cont'd.)

VI. Matching Provisions

Section 3(b) funds. The Act of October 5, 1962 (P.L. 87-749) provides that the matching requirements in effect for the fiscal year 1962 allocation be continued for the funds authorized under this section. Its effect is to require that $58,020,000 of Federal funds be matched to the extent of $43,506,192 of funds from non-Federal sources.

Section 3(c) funds. The matching requirements for funds appropriated under this section for payments to States and Puerto Rico are determined by Congress at the time the funds are appropriated. Since 1953, funds appropriated under this section have had to be matched 100% by funds from non-Federal sources.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Land-grant colleges designated by the State legislatures to receive the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act.

VIII. Where to Apply

Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Extension Service.

Cooperative Projects in Marketing

I. Purpose

To promote State and territorial marketing agency programs designed to be put into practical use in the marketing of farm products, improved methods and practices developed in the expanding marketing research programs.

II. Legal Basis

Section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 USC 1623, 1623(b), 1624).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed statutory authorization. Under the provisions of this program, Maryland received (in fiscal 1963) $11,400 for marketing research; $43,598 for marketing education work; and $23,707 for marketing service work.

V. Method of Distribution

Federal funds are apportioned to the States, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, for three specific functions:

1. Marketing Research - allotted to States by projects on the basis of recommendations by the Experiment Station Marketing Research Advisory Committee.

2. Marketing Education - allotted on the basis of approved project proposals submitted by the States.

3. Marketing Service Work - allotted on the basis of an evaluation of the relative urgency of the marketing service problem confronting the State, the probable effectiveness of the proposed plan for solving or alleviating the problem, the ability of the State to carry out the program proposed and the availability of matching funds.

VI. Matching Provisions

The State must make available funds equal to at least 100% of the Federal allotment.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State agencies qualified to carry out research in these areas.

VIII. Where to Apply

Division of Agricultural Marketing Services, State Board of Agriculture, College Park, Maryland, or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service, Federal Extension Service and Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C.

Emergency Loans

I. Purpose

Emergency loans are made in areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture where serious losses in agricultural production have occurred as a result of drought, floods, storms or some other calamity and there is a widespread need among the farmers of the area for credit to continue their normal farming operations and such credit cannot be obtained through commercial banks, cooperative lending institutions or other responsible sources. Emergency loans may also be made outside of designated areas to eligible applicants who have suffered severe production losses as a result of a natural disaster affecting only one or a few farms. Loans may be used to purchase feed, seed, fertilizer, replacement equipment and livestock; for other essential farm and home operating expenses; and for replacement or repair of buildings, fences, drainage and irrigation systems on individual farms that were damaged or destroyed by the disaster.

II. Legal Basis

Loans are made under provisions of the Subtitles A, B, and C of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7USC 1461-1467).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Interest rate is 3%. Repayment schedules depend upon the purposes for which funds are advanced and upon the estimated income of the applicant. For example, loans for crop production are usually scheduled for repayment when income from crops is normally received. Loans for replacement of livestock and equipment are repayable over periods up to seven years while loans for the repair of buildings and other improvements to real estate are usually repayable over periods up to 20 years. In Maryland in fiscal year 1963, $40,850 was loaned under provisions of this program.

V. Security Requirements

Loans are secured by (1) a first lien on all crops to be produced with the loan and on all livestock, farm machinery and farm equipment purchased with loan funds, (2) the best lien obtainable on all crops growing or to be grown and (3) whenever necessary, the best lien obtainable on livestock, farm machinery and farm equipment already owned by the applicant. Real estate security is always required when advances are made primarily for improvements to real estate, and in other instances when necessary to protect the government's interest.

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

Any established rancher or farmer in a designated area is eligible if he is a citizen of the United States, is unable to obtain from other lenders the credit required to continue his normal operations, has reasonable prospects for success with the assistance of a loan, and possesses the legal capacity to contract for the loan.

Emergency Loans (Cont'd.)

A farmer or rancher in a non-designated area must meet all the eligibility requirements listed above and, in addition, show that he has suffered substantial production losses due to a natural disaster.

VII. Where to Apply

State Office of the Farmers Home Administration: For Maryland - Appraisers Store Building, 103 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

Farm Operating Loans

I. Purpose

The loans, accompanied by technical management assistance, are made to operators of not larger than family farms to assist them in making adjustments and improvements in their farm and home operations necessary for successful farming - buying livestock and equipment, paying operating expenses and refinancing debts. Loans may also be made to farms to finance recreation enterprises which will supplement their income, produce trees and other forestry products and produce fish under controlled conditions.

II. Legal Basis

Operating loans are made from funds authorized by the Congress under the provisions of Subtitle B of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended in 1962 (7 USC 1941-1946).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms.

Interest rate is 5% per year on the unpaid principal, except that the rate on loan funds used for forestry purposes is 3%. Each loan is scheduled for repayment within a period consistent with the borrower's ability to pay. Funds advanced for annual operating expenses are repaid when the crops, livestock, or livestock products produced during the year are sold.

Funds loaned for productive livestock and for real estate improvements may be scheduled for payment over periods up to seven years and in some situations be renewed for an additional period not to exceed five years. Loans for equipment are generally scheduled for payments over periods up to five years.

A borrower has the privilege of making large payments in years of high income to build up a reserve that may keep the loan in good standing during years of low income. Each borrower is expected to refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain such refinancing at reasonable rates and terms from other lenders. In Maryland in fiscal year 1963, $1,217,057 was loaned under provisions of this program.

V. Security Requirements

Security will usually consist of a first mortgage on crops to be produced, as well as on livestock and equipment purchased or refinanced with loan funds. Also, a mortgage may be taken on certain other chattel property and, depending on the circumstances in the borrower's case, an assignment taken on income such as that from a dairy enterprise. In all cases, each loan will be adequately secured to protect the interests of the government.

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

Applicant must have a farm background and the farm experience or training needed to be successful in the proposed farm operation; possess the character, industry and ability to carry out the farm operation, or proposed recreational enterprise; be unable to obtain the loan elsewhere at reasonable rates; be a citizen of the United States and of legal age; and, after the loan is made, be an owner or tenant operating not larger than a family farm.

VII. Where to Apply

County offices of the Farmers Home Administration or the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Farm Ownership Loans

I. Purpose

Loans are made primarily to enlarge, improve and buy farms and to refinance debts. Loans may also be made to farmers to produce trees and other forestry products, produce fish under controlled conditions and to finance recreational enterprises which will supplement their farm incomes.

Farm ownership loans may be used to buy or enlarge farms; to construct, improve, or repair farm homes and farm service buildings; to drill wells and otherwise improve water supply systems for home use, for livestock and irrigation; and to refinance debts.

II. Legal Basis

Farm ownership loans are made under provisions of Subtitle A of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended in 1962 (7 USC 1922-1929).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Interest rate is 5% per year on the unpaid principal, except that the rate on loan funds used for forestry purposes under an approved forestry management plan is 3%. Maximum term is 40 years.

Funds for this purpose are advanced by private lenders and insured by the Farmers Home Administration and from direct funds authorized by Congress. In fiscal year 1963, $373,514 was loaned under provision of this program in Maryland.

V. Security Requirements

Any loan of more than $2,500 and any loan to be repaid in more than 10 years will be secured by a mortgage on the farm. A loan of not more than $2,500 scheduled for repayment within 10 years may be secured by a mortgage on the farm, or chattels or other suitable security.

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

Applicant must have farm background and experience; possess the character, industry and ability to carry out proposed farming operation; be able to manage and operate the farm; be unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms to finance his actual needs; be a citizen of the U. S. and of legal age; after the loan is made, be a farm owner operating not larger than a family farm; and be able to obtain needed operating capital including livestock and equipment.

VII. Where to Apply

County Farmers Home Administration Office serving area in which applicant expects to carry out farming operations. He may also contact the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Grants and Loans to Rural Areas - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

To meet some of the special problems of rural poverty and thereby raise and maintain the income and living standards of low-income rural families and migrant agricultural employees and their families.

The Director is authorized to make:

(1) loans having a maximum maturity of 15 years and in amounts not exceeding $2,500 in the aggregate to any low-income rural family, when in the judgment of the Director, such loans have a reasonable possibility of effecting a permanent increase in the income of such families by assisting or permitting them to:

(A) acquire or improve real estate or reduce encumbrances or erect improvements thereon;

(B) operate or improve the operations of farms not larger than family size, including, but not limited to, the purchase of feed, seed, fertilizer, poultry, and equipment; or

(C) participate in cooperative associations; and/or to finance non-agricultural enterprises which will enable such families to supplement their income.

Loans under this Section shall be made only if the family is not qualified to obtain such funds by loan under other Federal programs.

II. Legal Basis

Title IIIA of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, S. 2642, August 20, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, a total of $19,788,000 was appropriated for use in this program.

Future funding will be appropriated on a year-to-year basis by Congress.

V. Loan Terms and Conditions

Loans pursuant to this Section shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1) there is reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan;

(2) credit is not otherwise available on reasonable terms from other sources;

(3) the amount of the loan is adequate to assure completion of project or achievement of purposes for which the loan is made;

Grants and Loans to Rural Areas - Economic Opportunity Act (Cont'd.)

(4) the loan bears an interest rate not less than a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be consistent with its purposes, presently 4-1/8 per cent.

(5) the loan is repayable within not more than 30 years.

(6) no financing or other assistance shall be provided under this part to, or in connection with, any corporation or cooperative organization for the production of agricultural commodities or for manufacturing purposes.

VI. Application Procedure

Loans may be made to low-income farm and non-farm rural families and to cooperatives serving low-income rural families. Application may be made at the county office of the Farmers Home Administration. The county supervisor in charge of the office will be glad to discuss services available from the agency and explain how to prepare a written application.

VII. Where to Apply

For information contact the County Office of the Farmers Home Administration, or

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Assistance to Migrants - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

Provides for housing, sanitation facilities, educational and day care projects for seasonal farm workers and their families.

Under housing and sanitation, examples include rest camps on migrant routes; peak or short season special camp or field facilities; and facilities in camps or fields which are experimental in design, operation or materials.

Examples under education include education for both children and adults in summer schools or regular sessions for basic literacy or for special needs including guidance and counseling; social work services in school; personal or community relations; pre-school preparation; adult work skills; citizenship; job search methods; health education; family management; and training as Community Action Program aides.

Assistance under child day care includes health care, immunization, etc; educational activities; language development; lunches, other nutrition; recreation; cultural enrichment; community orientation and other needs.

II. Legal Basis

Title IIIB of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, S. 2642, August 20, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Program, Washington, D. C. 20506.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, a total of $14,945,000 was appropriated for use in the program.

Future fundings will be appropriated on a year to year basis by Congress.

V. Matching Provisions

Up to 90% of the cost of a project can be paid by the Office of Economic Opportunity with the remaining 10% provided from local sources, providing that the community maintains or increases its previous level of effort in related activity and the project would increase opportunities for the worker and his family to achieve economic independence and social self-sufficiency. The local 10% contribution may be in cash or in kind fairly evaluated.

VI. Application Procedure

Direct grants can be made to public and private non-profit agencies for purposes of assisting migrant farm workers. In addition, direct loans for the purpose of improving housing and sanitation facilities for migrant

farm workers may be made to institutions; organizations and farm associations.

Any individual and his family whose primary employment is performing agricultural labor on a seasonal or other temporary basis is eligible for benefits under this part.

VII. Where to Apply

For more information or assistance apply to the Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Programs, Washington, D. C. 20506 or to:

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Migrant Health

I. Purpose

Public Law 87-692 permits funds to be made available for migrant health project grants to assist in improving health conditions and in planning, developing, expanding, and improving health services for domestic agricultural workers and their families. Funds are made available for setting up and operating family health clinics and developing other such projects to improve health services and conditions.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 87-692 gives authorization to the program in amending Title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242h).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The Act authorizes an annual appropriation, not to exceed $3,000,000, for a three year period ending on June 30, 1965. A total of $2,500,000 was appropriated for program uses in fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

No fixed matching ratio. Grantee pays "a part" of the cost which varies from project to project depending on the relationship between the magnitude of the problem and other available resources.

VI. Method of Distribution

Assistance is in the form of a financial grant. Funds are available upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General or his designee, after review by a national review committee.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

State and local health departments and other public agencies, or nonprofit private agencies, institutions or organizations in the U. S. (including the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) are eligible to apply for grants under this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications from national or regional agencies may be submitted directly to the Office of Grants Management, Bureau of State Services(Community Health). All other applications (including those submitted by local affiliates of National agencies) are to be transmitted through the State health agency of the State in which the applicant is located. Application forms may be obtained from State health departments, regional offices of the Public Health Service, the Division of Community Health Services, or the Office of Grants Management, Bureau of State Services (Community Health).

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Chief, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Recreation Enterprise Loans

I. Purpose

Loans for recreation enterprises are made only to farmers and ranchers who personally manage and operate not larger than family farms. They are intended to help borrowers develop recreation enterprises that will supplement their income from farming.

Some examples of recreation enterprises that may be financed are camping grounds, swimming facilities, tennis courts, riding stables, vacation cottages, lodges and rooms for visitors, lakes and ponds for boating and fishing, docks, nature trails, picnic grounds and shooting preserves.

II. Legal Basis

Loans are made under the provisions of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended by Title IV of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-703).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Interest rate is 5% on the unpaid principal. Loans are scheduled for repayment over a period consistent with the borrower's ability to repay. Income from farming, the proposed recreational enterprise and any other income, is taken into account. On loans secured by real estate, the repayment period may not exceed 40 years. On loans secured by chattels, the repayment period may not exceed seven years.

V. Security Requirements

Long-term loans are secured by a mortgage on the farm. Other loans are secured by liens on crops or chattel property.

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

Farmers or ranchers who are unable to provide the needed funds or obtain credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms; who have enough experience, background, or training to be successful in the farming and recreation enterprise; after the loan is made, are tenants or owners of a farm not larger than family size and receive a substantial portion of income from farming; and are citizens of the United States and of legal age may apply.

VII. Where to Apply

The County Farmers Home Administration office serving the area where the applicant expects to carry out the recreational enterprises. Anyone unable to locate this office may write:

Information Division
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

(See also: Recreation programs under Natural Resources.)

Rural Electrification Loan Program

I. Purpose

These loans are made to finance the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to provide initial and continued adequate electric service to persons in rural areas. Loans totaling $1,237,000 were made for this purpose in Maryland during fiscal 1963.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the program is based on the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 USC 901-924).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Loans bear an interest rate of 2% and are repaid over a maximum period of 35 years. Loans are repaid from operating revenues of the locally owned, locally managed systems financed by the Department of Agriculture. Part of each consumer's monthly payment for electricity goes to pay off the government loan.

V. Security Requirements

Each loan will be adequately secured to protect the interest of the government. Repayment is assured through appropriate loan-supporting activities by this Federal agency.

VI. Who May Apply for Loan

Qualified borrowers in rural areas, with preference to non-profit and cooperative associations and to public bodies.

VII. Where to Apply

Rural Electrification Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

I. Purpose

To assure the availability of adequate telephone service to the widest practicable number of rural users of such service. Establishment of the telephone loan program made available a needed source of credit and gave fresh hope to people in rural areas for full telephone coverage with high quality service. Loans totaling $100,000 were made for this purpose in Maryland during fiscal 1963.

II. Legal Basis

On October 28, 1949, the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended to authorize making loans for the purpose of improving and extending telephone service in rural areas (7 USC 901-924).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Interest rate on loans is 2% per annum and the maximum repayment period is 35 years.

V. Security Requirements

No loan shall be approved unless the Administrator certifies that in his judgment it is reasonably well secured.

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

Loans are made to existing telephone companies, and to cooperative non-profit, limited dividends, or mutual associations.

VII. Where to Apply

Rural Electrification Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Soil and Water Conservation Loans to Farmers

I. Purpose

A. Loans to Individuals

The Farmers Home Administration makes soil and water loans accompanied by technical management assistance to owners or operators of farms and ranches including partnerships and corporations to assist them in developing, conserving, and making proper use of their land and water resources. In addition, loan funds may be used to obtain plans and pay fees for legal, engineering, and other technical services.

B. Loans to Associations

Loans are also made to groups of farmers and rural residents to develop central water supplies and to assist in the shifting of the use of surplus land for recreation, grazing, forestry, and other beneficial purposes and thus provide tangible benefits to rural communities.

II. Legal Basis

The Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended in 1962 (7 USC 1926-1929).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Loans to individuals and associations are scheduled for repayment in accordance with the borrower's ability to repay, over a period not exceeding 40 years. The interest rate varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent depending on the type of loan.

Loans to individuals average around $5,000 and to associations $100,000, but vary considerably in size depending upon the needs of the applicants. In the case of individual loans, a borrower's total indebtedness on the farm at the time the loan is made may not exceed $60,000 or the normal value of the security, whichever is less. An association's total indebtedness cannot exceed $500,000 when the loan is made from appropriated funds and $1,000,000 when made from insured funds.

V. Security Requirements

An individual loan will usually be secured by a real estate mortgage. In certain cases, a loan may be secured by a lien or chattels.

In dealing with associations the government may accept bonds or notes pledging taxes, assessments, or revenues as security if they meet statutory requirements. A mortgage will also be taken on the organization's facilities when State laws permit.

Soil and Water Conservation Loans to Farmers (Cont'd.)

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

A. Loans to Individuals

To be eligible for an individual loan, a candidate must be a farm operator or farmowner, a partnership that owns and operates a farm, or a domestic corporation engaged in farming; be unable to obtain the necessary credit on reasonable terms and conditions from private or cooperative lenders; be of legal age; and be possessed of the character, ability, and industry needed to carry out the proposed operations. In addition, the applicant must plan to improve a farm which is of such size and productive capacity that it will produce agricultural commodities in sufficient quantities that the proceeds from their sale will be a substantial portion of the operator's total cash income, and is recognized in the community as a farm rather than a rural residence. If the applicant is a tenant, he must have a satisfactory written lease for a sufficient period of time and under terms that will enable him to obtain reasonable returns on the improvements made with the loan.

B. Loans to Associations

Organizations operating on a non-profit basis, such as non-profit corporations; irrigation water supply, or soil conservation districts; grazing or recreation associations; and small country towns and other rural political subdivisions are eligible for loans when:

1. They are unable to obtain needed credit elsewhere.
2. The proposed improvements primarily serve farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm laborers, and rural residents either by direct use or by economic benefits. Control of the borrower organization must remain with local rural residents and farmers, however, others may use the facility.
3. They have legal capacity to borrow and repay money, to pledge security for loans, and to operate the facilties or services to be installed with the loan funds.
4. They are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed.

VII. Where to Apply

Applicants for both individual and association loans should apply to the county office of the Farmers Home Administration in the area in which they reside. If unable to locate the office, they may apply to the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(See also: "Recreation Program under Natural Resources.)

Shared Revenue Payments to Counties for Use of National Grasslands

I. Purpose

This is a shared revenue program in which counties are paid 25% of the revenues received from the use of the national grasslands located in the county. The funds are to be used for school and road purposes and may be regarded as contributions in lieu of taxes.

II. Legal Basis

Program and payments are authorized by Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 USC 1010-1012).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Amount of funds received is dependent upon usage of national grasslands within county and State. In fiscal 1963, Maryland received $1,977 under the program.

V. Method of Distribution

At the end of each calendar year, each county is paid 25% of the revenues received from the use of national grasslands located in the county.

VI. Matching Provision

None.

VII. Who May Receive Shared Revenue

Only those counties in which national grasslands are located. Allegany County has 230 acres and Garrett, 34,996.

VIII. Where to Apply

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Regional Forester, Forest Service, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities

I. Purpose

To encourage the exportation and domestic consumption of surplus agricultural commodities. The bulk of expenditures under this program are made for this purchase of perishable agricultural commodities for distribution through State distributing agencies to school lunch programs and to welfare agencies and institutions eligible to receive such commodities.

II. Legal Basis

Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 USC 612c).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

An amount equal to 30% of custom receipts during each calendar year and unused balances up to $300 million are available. Maryland received $991, 159 in surplus food commodities under provisions of this program in fiscal year 1963.

V. Method of Distribution

Commodities are shipped at the request of State agencies, with the Federal government paying all costs to central State-receiving points. These costs may include processing and packaging as well as transportation. The State agencies accept the commodities and make distribution to final users according to U. S. Department of Agricultural standards.

VI. Matching Provisions

None. However, State agencies are responsible for overall supervision of the program to insure that commodities are effectively used and that wastes or resale is avoided.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Welfare agencies and institutions and public and non-profit private schools for school lunch programs.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Department of Education or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

See also: "School Lunch Program" under Education

Beach Erosion Control

I. Purpose

To prevent damage to the shores of the United States, its territories and possessions, and to promote and encourage the healthful recreation of the people.

II. Legal Basis

The Act approved 13 July 1946 (P.L. 727, 79th Congress), as amended by the Act approved 28 July 1956 (P.L. 826, 84th Congress), and further amended by Sections 103 and 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, Public Law 87-874 (76 Stat. 1179-80).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

Except for emergency and drastic measures, financing is specifically provided for each survey and each authorized project through the normal budgeting and appropriations procedures.

V. Matching Provision

Survey costs are entirely Federal, the relative Federal and non-Federal financial responsibilities for construction are specified in the law and defined in detail in the survey reports for each project.

VI. Method of Distribution

Survey funds appropriated under the General Investigations category are allotted to authorized surveys based on criteria of need, urgency, and priority. Federal construction funds are sought for specific authorized projects or for reimbursement of non-Federal construction under conditions specified in the law.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any duly constituted public entity may sponsor a resolution for a survey investigation. Only publicly owned or used shore areas are eligible for Federal aid in construction. Maintenance of completed projects is a non-Federal responsibility.

VIII. Application Procedure

For beach erosion control projects where the Federal share will be $400,000 or less, the public entity may seek assistance directly from the Corps of Engineers. Otherwise they should consult their U. S. Senator or Congressman with a view to his sponsoring a resolution by the Senate or House Committee on Public Works authorizing a study pursuant to Section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available from the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, P. O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203.

Flood Control Lands: Revenue Sharing

I. Purpose

The Federal Government contributes a portion of the funds derived on account of leases of lands which it has acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes to States for expenditure as the legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and roads of the county or counties in which the land is situated. The proceeds may be applied in payment of public obligations of levee and drainage districts for flood control and drainage improvements.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is found in United States Code 33 (701c-3).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

At the end of each fiscal year, three-fourths of the funds received by the Federal government on account of leases of lands which it has acquired are paid to the State in which the property is situated.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

States where the Federal government holds and leases land obtained for flood control, navigation, and related purposes are eligible for funds.

VIII. Application Procedure

No application is necessary for reception of funds under this program.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information is available from the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, P. O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203.

Flood Prevention Program

I. Purpose

Provides for installation of (1) mainstream works of improvements for the control of floods, for which the Department of the Army is responsible, and (2) watershed improvement measures to prevent floods, reduce floodwater, sediment and erosion damages, and further the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water, for which the Department of Agriculture is responsible.

II. Legal Basis

Flood Control Acts, as amended and supplemented (33 USC 701-709, 16 USC 1006a).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed statutory authorization for this program. During fiscal 1963, Maryland did not receive any Federal funds under provisions of the program.

V. Matching Provision

Same as for Watershed Protection Program.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are distributed to the 11 watershed projects on the basis of need as shown by field cost estimates of the work that can be done in each project during the fiscal year.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

States and their political subdivisions seeking to carry out flood prevention programs.

VIII. Where to Apply

Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Loan applications should be made to the Farmers Home Administration.

Flood Plain Information Studies

I. Purpose

This program undertakes to provide information to States and local governmental agencies for their use in planning and/or regulating the use of flood plains. Data will include information on floods and flood damages and identification of areas subject to inundation by floods of various magnitudes and frequencies. General criteria for guidance in the use of flood plain areas and technical advice for planning to ameliorate the flood hazards are also provided.

II. Legal Basis

Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act, Public Law 86-645 (74 Stat. 500, 33 USC 709a).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

For fiscal year 1965, a sum of $725,000 was appropriated for program uses.

V. Matching Provision

Applicants must agree to furnish available information and data and to publicize the report to other interested agencies and individuals.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds for the program are allocated on the basis of urgency and, within States, the recommendations for priorities by the State Coordinating Agency - for Maryland the State Planning Department.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any State or local governmental agency is eligible for assistance.

VIII. Application Procedure

The applicant should contact the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore or the Maryland State Planning Department for assistance in preparing the application. After the application is completed, it should be sent to the Maryland State Planning Department for review and forwarding to the U. S. Army Engineering District, Baltimore.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information is available from the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, P. O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203.

Grants and Loans for Small Irrigation Projects

I. Purpose

Under this program, grants or loans (or a combination of both) of up to $5 million may be made for the construction of projects costing not more than $10 million each to encourage State and local participation in projects under Federal reclamation laws and to provide for Federal assistance in developing similar projects in the 17 Western Reclamation States and Hawaii by non-Federal organizations. A project estimated to cost between $5 and $10 million may qualify only if the applicant organization will otherwise finance all costs above $5 million. Repayment must be accomplished within a period of 50 years.

II. Legal Basis

The Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (Public Law 984, 84th Congress, as amended, 43 USC 422k), provides the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

IV. Financial Basis

See Matching Provision.

V. Matching Provision

The borrower is required to contribute a portion of the cost (including all land and water right costs) not in excees of 25 per cent of the costs which would be allocable to reimbursable functions had the project been constructed under regular Reclamation law.

VI. Method of Distribution

Upon approval of a project, the Secretary may negotiate a contract establishing the maximum amount of the loan and grant, or combination thereof, a plan for prompt repayment (which may not extend for more than 50 years from the time when the principal benefits become available), the applicable interest rate or rates based on the average for long-term public debt, and other necessary conditions. If a grant is made, the contract also includes provisions for project operation to accomplish the purpose for which the grant is made. Grants may be made for flood control and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources achieved as a result of the project.

The loan may not exceed that portion of the estimated cost which would be allocable to reimbursable functions if the project were constructed as a Federal reclamation project. The grant may not exceed that portion of the estimated cost which would be allocable to non-reimbursable functions in a regular Reclamation project. A grant of as much as $5 million is permitted if a project which otherwise qualifies is not the subject of a loan applications.

Grants and Loans for Small Irrigation Projects (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

A State or a department, agency or political subdivision thereof, or a conservancy district, irrigation district, water users association or similar organization capable of contracting with the U. S. under the Federal reclamation laws.

VIII. Application Procedure

Proposals relating to projects not yet authorized for construction under Federal reclamation laws must include a plan and estimated cost in detail. Applications are reviewed by the State Governor who must find the proposed project feasible. The Secretary of the Interior must approve the application, after which it is forwarded to the Congress. If the Congress does not disapprove the application within 60 days, funds may be requested to finance the loan and/or grant. Congressional review and some other requirements are not necessary for projects already authorized for construction under Reclamation law.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information and application material may be received by writing the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240, or any of the Regional Directors of the Bureau of Reclamation located at Boise, Idaho; Sacramento, California; Boulder City, Nevada; Salt Lake City, Utah; Amarillo, Texas; Billings, Montana; and Denver, Colorado.

Loans for Irrigation Distribution System Projects

I. Purpose

This program provides for loans to irrigation districts and other public agencies in the 17 Western Reclamation States for the purpose of local construction of irrigation distribution systems already authorized for construction under Federal reclamation laws. Loans must be repaid within 40 years, plus a permissible 10-year development period.

II. Legal Basis

This program is authorized under the provisions of Public Law 130, 84th Congress, as amended (43 USC 421c).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

IV. Financial Basis

See Matching Provision.

V. Matching Provision

The borrower is required to contribute a portion, not in excess of 10 per cent of the cost, which shall include all costs of lands or interests in lands.

VI. Method of Distribution

Loans for local construction of irrigation distribution systems are contingent upon a finding that they can be repaid in accordance with the general repayment provisions of Federal reclamation laws. Titles to land, interests in land, and the distribution works are held by the United States until the loan is repaid.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Distribution system must be authorized for construction under Reclamation law. This act permits construction by local entities in lieu of construction by Bureau of Reclamation.

VIII. Application Procedure

Plans, specifications, and financial data concerning projects must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and a repayment contract must be executed before funds may be provided.

IX. Where to Apply

Requests for applications and further information should be sent to the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240, or to the Regional Directors of the Bureau of Reclamation located in Boise, Idaho; Sacramento, California; Boulder City, Nevada; Salt Lake City, Utah; Amarillo, Texas; Billings, Montana; and Denver, Colorado.

Office of Water Resources Research

I. Purpose

The Water Resources Research Act of 1964 established a Federal program of water research to stimulate, sponsor, provide for, and supplement present programs for the conduct of research, investigations, experiments, and the training of scientists in the fields of water and of resources which affect water.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is contained in 78 Stat. 329.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Specific amounts are appropriated each year for allotment to the 50 States and Puerto Rico in establishing and carrying on the work of a qualified water research institute.

V. Matching Provision

Specific amounts are appropriated and made available to match on a dollar for dollar basis non-Federal funds made available to institutes for specific water resources research projects which would not otherwise be undertaken.

VI. Method of Distribution

The specific allotments and grants and amounts are determined by the Office of Water Resources Research.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Colleges or universities that have established in accordance with the Act approved July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503) or some other institution designated by Act of the legislature of the State concerned.

VIII. Application Procedures

Eligible colleges and universities wishing to participate in the Program should negotiate directly with the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. All information regarding rules, regulations and procedures can be obtained from that office.

IX. Where to Apply

Answered in paragraph 8.

Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects

I. Purpose

To give technical and financial help and long-term loans to watershed project sponsors in developing public recreational facilities. Under provision of the program, reservoir dams which were constructed to retard peak runoff water from heavy rains, can be raised and enlarged to serve multiple purposes such as recreation, fish and wildlife development, agricultural water management, and municipal and industrial water supply.

Minimum basic facilities may include boat docks and ramps, beach development, picnic tables and fireplaces, sanitary facilities, public water supply, power facilities, roads and trails, parking lots and other similar or related facilities needed for public health, safety, access to and use of the recreation area.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 566 which in 1962 amended the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act provides the authority for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

The Soil Conservation Service Administrator allocates funds for watershed projects from money appropriated each year by Congress. Priority is given to the allocation of funds for technical assistance and engineering services. Funds for construction are allocated according to the readiness of local organizations to contract for construction.

V. Matching Provisions

Federal government may pay up to 50% of the costs of enlarging a reservoir, purchasing additional land, and installing minimum basic facilities for public recreation use.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are distributed on the basis of approved applications which satisfy the following criteria requirements:

1. Sponsoring local organizations have the legal authority and will use it to meet commitments for carrying out and maintaining the project.
2. Help is desired to achieve full multiple-purpose development of the water and related land resources of the watershed.
3. Material progress has been made or is being made in supplying soil and water conservation measures on individual farms and ranches.
4. The proposed project will benefit a substantial number of people.
5. Interest in and understanding and support of the project is prevalent throughout the watershed.

Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

An application for Federal aid in developing and carrying out a watershed project can be submitted by any local organization having authority for such activities under State law. The law requires that the project be limited to a watershed area no larger than 250,000 acres.

VIII. Where to Apply

For further information, the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. can be contacted. Applications should be submitted to the State Soil Conservation Committee, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

(See also programs on "Watershed Protection Program" and "Watershed Loans.")

Watershed Protection Program

I. Purpose

To give cost-sharing aid to local organizations in planning and carrying out watershed projects involving flood prevention, the agricultural phases of water management, and other purposes such as municipal and industrial water supply, fish and wildlife development. Federal funds are limited to watershed projects smaller than 250,000 acres that do not include structures having more than 5,000 acre-feet of flood-water detention capacity or more than 25,000 acre-feet of capacity for all purposes.

II. Legal Basis

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83rd Congress) as amended (16 USC 1001-1009).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed authorization. Maryland received Federal contributions and grants-in-kind amounting to $437,869 in fiscal 1963 for installing works of improvement under the provisions of this program.

V. Method of Distribution

At the beginning of each fiscal year, available construction funds are allotted to individual states on the basis of the best estimate of works improvements for which contracts can be awarded by contracting local organizations during that year. Funds are not reserved for individual projects, but are obligated as local organizations meet their commitments and are ready to issue bids and award contracts. Projects must be formally approved by the Soil Conservation Service.

VI. Matching Provisions

The amount of Federal financial assistance available to local sponsoring organizations in installing works of improvement varies in accordance with the purpose served by the watershed project. For flood prevention structural measures, the Federal government bears all construction costs including the cost of engineering services. For work of improvements for irrigation, drainage and other forms of agricultural water management, and for fish and wildlife or recreational development, the Federal government pays an equitable part of the cost of installing works of improvements. Local organizations must pay all costs of works of improvements for other purposes. In addition, local organizations must acquire water rights and furnish land, easements, and right-of-way for all structural measures except that the Federal government may pay up to one-half of the cost of land, easements, and rights-of-way allocated to fish and wildlife and recreational developments. Local organizations must also administer all construction contracts and operate and maintain the completed works of improvements on private lands. Loans made to local organizations to help finance their share of the costs of

Watershed Protection Program (Cont'd.)

installing planned works of improvement must be repaid with interest within 50 years after the principal benefits of improvements first become available.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

States and their political subdivisions seeking to carry out watershed programs.

VIII. Where to Apply

Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Loan applications should be made to the Farmers Home Administration.

(See also programs on "Watershed Loans" and "Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects")

Watershed Loans

I. Purpose

Local organizations can obtain watershed loans or advances to carry out plans to protect, develop and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds. Loans or advances are only made to finance the local share of costs of improvements in watershed projects approved under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act or in connection with 11 watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. An application for a watershed loan or advance should not be filed until after the Soil Conservation Service approves the watershed for planning.

II. Legal Basis

Flood Control Act, as amended and supplemented (33 USC 701-709; 16 USC - 1006a) and the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83rd Congress), as amended (16 USC 1001-1009).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Repayment period may not exceed that permitted by the applicable State law and in no event will exceed 50 years. Advances to preserve sites must be fully repaid with interest prior to beginning construction of works of improvement on the site thus acquired. If permitted by State law, principal repayments may be deferred.

Interest rate for loans is set at the beginning of each fiscal year and applies to all watershed loans made during the year. For example, the rate for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1963, as set by this formula in the law is 3.046%.

V. Security Requirements

Watershed loans and advances will be secured in a manner which will adequately protect the interests of the government. Usually security that can be offered includes general obligation bonds supported by ad valorem taxes, revenue bonds secured by pledges of revenue, other evidences of debt secured by special assessments or by liens on facilities and pledges of income.

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

Eligible local organizations may include a soil or water conservation district, irrigation district, drainage district, flood prevention or control district, municipal corporation, reservoir company or similar organization not operated for profit. It must have authority under State law to obtain, give security for, and raise revenue to repay the loan and to operate and maintain the facilities financed with the loan.

VII. Where to Apply

Advances - Local Soil Conservation Service representatives.
Loans - Local County Supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration.

(See also programs on "Watershed Protection Program" and "Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects.")

Water Supply Storage in Federal Reservoirs

I. Purpose

Water supply storage for domestic, municipal, industrial and other purposes may be included in Federal reservoirs which are to be built for flood control and other purposes.

II. Legal Basis

The authority for this program is obtained from Public Law 88-140 (43 USC 390b - 390f).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

See Matching Provision.

V. Matching Provision

Before work begins on construction or modification of a project which includes water supply provisions, the affected states or local interests are required to agree to pay equitably for the cost of the water supply provisions. The maximum term for recovering project costs is 50 years from the time when the project is first used for storage for water supply purposes.

VI. Method of Distribution

Study funds appropriated for determining the need for Federal Water Resource Projects are allotted to authorized surveys based on criteria of need, urgency and priority. Federal construction funds are sought for authorized projects on an individual project basis.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

States and local interests.

VIII. Application Procedure

The applicant should request guidance from the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information is available from the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, P. O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Md., 21203.

Saline Water Research and Development

I. Purpose

The Saline Water Act and related legislation establishing a Federal program of water research and development include authority for the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with State and local government departments, agencies, and instrumentalities; to make research grants; and to contract with educational institutions in carrying out his functions under the law.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is contained in United States Code 42.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

A definite amount is appropriated annually.

V. Matching Provision

No matching grants are involved.

VI. Method of Distribution

Specific grant and contracts and amounts are determined by the Office of Saline Water.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Educational institutions, scientific organizations, industrial and engineering firms and individuals.

VIII. Application Procedures

Eligibles wishing participation in the program should negotiate directly with the Office of Saline Water, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

IX. Where to Apply

Answered in paragraph 8.

Public Land Proceeds: Revenue Sharing

I. Purpose

Under various laws, beginning with an act of March 3, 1803, for the State of Ohio, each public lands State receives 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of Federal public lands and of timber or other materials on public lands within its boundaries. The State shares must be used for public education, roads, and internal improvements.

II. Legal Basis

This program is authorized under United States Code 31 (711).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount of statutory authorization for use in the program.

V. Matching Provision

There are no matching provisions.

VI. Method of Distribution

Five per cent of net proceeds of sales distribution made to funds semi-annually. Payments made to States annually.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

States involved are eligible for its share if they assent to the provisions of the Federal law.

VIII. Application Procedures

Application may be made by any State for its proportionate share upon completion of statement of compliance of the Department of the Interior Regulation under Title VI, Civil Act Rights of 1964.

IX. Where to Apply

Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C

Grazing Receipts: Revenue Sharing

I. Purpose

The Federal government shares its receipts from grazing leases and permits with the states.

II. Legal Basis

This program is authorized under United States Code 43 (315 - 315r).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount of statutory authorization for use in the program.

V. Matching Provision

There are no matching provisions.

VI. Method of Distribution

The following percentages of collection within each state are paid to the State for use as the State legislature may prescribe, for the benefit of the county or counties wherein the grazing areas are situated:

Grazing districts on public lands, 12½ per cent.
Grazing on lands of land utilization projects, 25 per cent.
Grazing districts on Indian lands ceded to the U. S. for disposition, 33-1/3 per cent.
Leases for grazing on public domain lands outside grazing districts, 50 per cent.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

States assenting to the provisions of the Federal law, are eligible.

VIII. Application Procedures

Application may be made by any State for its proportionate share upon completion of statement of compliance of the Department of the Interior Regulation under Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964.

IX. Where to Apply

Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

National Grasslands: Revenue Sharing

I. Purpose

From net revenues received from the use of lands set aside as national grasslands (submarginal lands), the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management pay 25 per cent of the receipts to the counties in which the lands are situated. The payments must be used for school or road purposes or both.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is obtained from United States Code 7 (1012, 1013a).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount of statutory authorization for use in the program.

V. Matching Provisions

There are no matching provisions.

VI. Method of Distribution

Twenty-five per cent of total receipts are distributed to funds semi-annually. Payments to counties are made at end of calendar year.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

States involved are eligible for its share if they assent to the provisions of the Federal law.

VIII. Application Procedure.

Application may be made by any State for its proportionate share upon completion of statement of compliance of the Department of the Interior Regulation under Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964.

IX. Where to Apply

Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

Topographic Mapping, Geologic Surveys, and Water Resources Investigations in Cooperation with States and Municipalities

I. Purpose

The functions of the U. S. Geological Survey, based on acts of Congress and on tradition, are national in scope. Accordingly, its programs have these comprehensive objectives: To complete the topographic mapping of the United States and its Territories according to national standards and to maintain the maps in up-to-date condition; to complete the geologic mapping of the United States and its Territories according to national standards; to appraise the water, mineral, and mineral-fuel resources of the United States and its Territories; to classify and appraise the mineral value of the federally owned lands; to supervise the extraction of minerals and mineral fuels from federally owned lands under lease; and to carry on research in the principles and instrumentation of surveying, hydrology, geology, geophysics, and geochemistry, and related subjects.

A variety of State agencies (including counties and municipalities) carry on some of the same functions as the Survey. Those functions and goals that are of common concern provide a fruitful field for cooperation between State organizations and the Survey. It is to the State's advantage, as well as the Survey's, to cooperate toward meeting common or closely related objectives.

II. Legal Basis

The program is authorized under the provisions of United States Code 43 (31, 50).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount of statutory authorization for use in the program. The annual appropriation acts include specific sums for water resources investigations in cooperation with States and municipalities.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share in any topographic mapping or water resources investigation may not exceed 50 per cent of the cost. An agreement is negotiated for each project. There is no similar restriction on geologic surveys.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds for the Geological Survey are not specifically budgeted nor appropriated by States. It is the policy of the Survey to enter into cooperative programs with the States whenever it is mutually advantageous and feasible, but only if those cooperators so desire and seek cooperation.

Topographic Mapping, Geologic Surveys, and Water Resources Investigations in Cooperation with States and Municipalities (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The Survey makes no grants.

VIII. Application Procedures

Further information is available by contacting the Director, U. S. Geological Survey.

IX. Where to Apply

Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20242.

Assistance to States for Tree Planting

I. Purpose

To cooperate with the States in building up and maintaining a level of timber growing stocks adequate to meet the domestic needs for a dependable future supply of industrial wood.

II. Legal Basis

Authorized by Section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 USC 568e).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed authorization. In Fiscal 1963, Maryland received $5,411 under this program.

V. Method of Distribution

Assistance is given to the State forester or other State officials, through technical advice and financial contribution, to carry out tree planting and reforestation work in accordance with plans submitted by the State and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

VI. Matching Provision

Federal grants must be matched on a 50 - 50 basis by the State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State forester and other authorized State officials.

VIII. Where to Apply

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCE & LABOR

Cooperative Forest Fire Control

I. Purpose

To aid States in obtaining permanent and adequate forest fire control by providing financial aid, national correlation, and such special services as are needed by the States to assure continuous production from forest lands.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for this program is vested in the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Federal funds are made available on a year-to-year basis. Annual plans are prepared to show how the funds are to be used in each year's program.

V. Method of Distribution

Federal funds are distributed to cooperating States through a formula which has been agreed upon by the Association of State Foresters and the U. S. Forest Service. Two basic factors are recognized (1) cost of the total job of providing basic protection and (2) State and private expenditures. Proposed changes in formula are discussed with the Association of State Foresters.

VI. Matching Provisions

The Secretary of Agriculture agrees to reimburse the State up to 50% of the expenditures made by the State, limited by the amount of Federal funds available. States spend their money first. Upon periodic submission of reimbursement vouchers, the Federal Government reimburses the State not to exceed one-half of the total expenditure shown on the voucher, and certified by the State Forester, up to the full amount of the Federal allotment made available to the State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

States who request Federal assistance and enter into written agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Forester, Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Md. or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Cooperative Forest Insect and Disease Control

I. Purpose

To prevent, retard, control, suppress or eradicate incipient, potential or emergency outbreaks of destrictive insects and diseases on or threatening all forest lands irrespective of ownership. Any such operations conducted on Federal lands administered by another agency must be conducted with the consent of that agency.

II. Legal Basis

The Lea Act of 1940 (16 USC 594a) and the Forest Pest Control Act of 1947 (16 USC 594-1 - 594-5).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed authorization; funds are allocated as they become available on a need or priority basis. Maryland received $1,968 in fiscal 1963 from the program.

V. Method of Distribution

Federal funds are allocated to the States for cooperative insect and disease protection on lands in State and private ownership, according to the urgency for the protection in the cooperating State. These cooperative arrangements are formalized in advance by a cooperative agreement between the State and the Forest Service which defines the protective area and specifies the amount of Federal cost sharing. Cooperative arrangements for protection of private land are made through the State.

VI. Matching Provisions

The Lea Act, which provides for protection against white pine blister, requires a 50-50 cost sharing basis. The Forest Pest Control Act requires such matching contribution as the Secretary of Agriculture may specify. Such contributions may be in the form of funds, services, materials or otherwise. Generally, under conditions of this latter Act, Federal funds may not exceed one-third of the project control cost. In unusual circumstances, where the success of cooperative projects has required more Federal assistance, additional Federal financing has been approved.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State and private landowners having forest insect and disease control problems.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Forester, Maryland Department of State Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Maryland, or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Cooperative Forestry Research

I. Purpose

Grants are made to land-grant colleges or agriculture experiment stations and other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school.

II. Legal Basis

Cooperative Forestry Research Act of October 10, 1962 (16 USC 582a - 582a-7).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Payments under this program began in fiscal year 1964.

V. Method of Distribution

Amounts allotted to States and territories and Puerto Rico are governed by a distribution formula developed by the Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the seven-member Cooperative Forestry Research Advisory Board, as provided in the Act. The formula currently in use has the effect of distributing the amount appropriated as follows:

a. Equal allotment to the States and Puerto Rico of $10,000.
b. The balance is distributed by a ranking of the States into 10 categories according to each of three factors.

(1) 40% on the basis of non-Federal commercial forest land (date supplied by U. S. Forest Service)

(2) 40% on the basis of timber cut annually from growing stock (data supplied by U. S. Forest Service)

(3) 20% on the basis of non-Federal funds invested in forestry research by the certified institution.

VI. Matching Basis

Federal payments are limited to the amount made available and budgeted from non-Federal sources by the certified institution for expenditure for forestry research.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Institutions certified for participation under the program.

VIII. Where to Apply

University of Maryland, College Park, or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service, Washington, D. C.

(See also "Land-Grant Colleges" under EDUCATION)

I. Purpose

To provide educational assistance to owners of farms in establishing, renewing, protecting, and managing woodlots, shelterbelts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth and in harvesting, utilizing and marketing the products thereof. The assistance includes instruction, such as on the spot training, demonstrations and informational service.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the program is included in the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Assistance is in the form of technical aid provided by the State Forester.

V. Matching Provisions

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Not applicable.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Farmowners and owners of woodlands.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Forester, Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Maryland or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCE & LABOR

Furnishing Tree Planting Stock

I. Purpose

To provide landowners with forest tree seedlings at moderate cost. Much of the expense of raising the trees is often borne by the Federal and State government. The trees can be used by the landowner to grow forest products and windbreak plantings. They cannot be used for ornamental plantings. In some states, they cannot be used for Christmas trees.

II. Legal Basis

Section 4, Clarke-McNary Act.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Aid consists of tree seedlings sold at moderate costs.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Not applicable.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Farmowners and owners of woodlands.

VIII. Where to Apply

State forester, Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Maryland, or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Technical Forest Management Assistance on Private Land

I. Purpose

To provide the private landowner with technical advice and assistance in management of his forest land for continuous production and profitable operation. State employed professional "service" or "farm" foresters meet with the owner and give him on-the-ground woodland advice.

The forester advises the owner on the most profitable types of forest products, sales practices, selection of trees for cutting, on steps for improving the remaining stand and on how to re-establish a stand of trees through planting or natural regeneration.

II. Legal Basis

Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Assistance is in the form of technical aid provided by the State forester.

V. Matching Provisions

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Not applicable.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Timberland owners.

VIII. Where to Apply

State forester, Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Md. or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Commercial Fisheries Research and Development

I. Purpose

The purpose of the program is to (a) stimulate research and development projects by the several States in the development of the Nation's commercial fisheries; (b) assist in the reestablishment of a commercial fishery that has failed due to a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes; and (c) to assist in the development of new commercial fisheries.

II. Legal Basis

The Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (16 USCA 779) provides the basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

The statute authorizes the appropriation of: $5,000,000 annually for the fiscal years 1965 through 1969 for the (a) projects; $400,000 annually for the fiscal years 1965 and 1966 and $650,000 annually for the fiscal years 1967 through 1969 for (b) projects; and $100,000 annually for the fiscal years 1965 through 1969 for (c) projects.

V. Matching Provision

Federal funding may not exceed 75 per cent of the cost of research and development (a) projects. No matching funds required for (b) and (c) projects.

VI. Method of Distribution

Appropriations for (a) projects are apportioned among the several States on a basis determined by the ratio which the average of the value of raw fish harvested by domestic commercial fishermen and received within the State plus the average of the value to the manufacturer of manufactured and processed fishery merchandise manufactured within each State, bears to the total average value of all raw fish harvested by domestic commercial fishermen and received within the States and fishery merchandise manufactured and processed within the States. However, no State may receive an apportionment for any fiscal year of less than one-half of one per centum or more than six per centum of the funds.

Appropriations for (b) and (c) projects are not subject to apportionment.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

The several States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

VIII. Application Procedures

On July 1 of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Secretary shall certify to the respective State agencies and the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of the respective apportionments of funds appropriated pursuant to section 4(a) of the Act. The Governor of each State shall notify the Secretary which agency of the State government is the agency authorized under its laws to regulate commercial fisheries and a duly authorized official of the State shall certify as to the duly appointed official authorized in accordance with State law to commit the State to participation under the provision of the Act, to sign project documents, and to receive payments. Each interstate agency shall provide similar certification prior to participation in the program. The Secretary shall be advised promptly of any change made in such authorizations. No funds may be obligated until aforesaid certification has been received. Proposed projects may be submitted at any time after the apportionment is made, but must be submitted at least 120 days prior to the end of the fiscal year following the year in which the apportionment to be charged was made. Notice of obligation of the funds will be furnished the applicable State agency as soon as possible after approval of the project by the Secretary.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information and application materials may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 20240.

COMMERCE & LABOR

Commercial Fishing: Training of Personnel

I. Purpose

Grants to public and non-profit universities and colleges may be made to promote the education and training of professionally trained personnel (including scientists, technicians, and teachers) needed in the field of commercial fishing.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is contained in United States Code 16 (760d).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal Funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Appropriations are to be apportioned among the several States and territories on an equitable basis, taking into account the extent of the fishing industry of the United States and other relevant factors. The statute does not specify how the allotment to a State shall be divided among applicant institutions within the State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

An application procedure for this program has not been developed, since, through fiscal year 1966 the program has never been funded.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information and application materials may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 20240.

Fishery Resources Management and Wildlife Research: Technical Assistance

I. Purpose

Extension and training activities of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and wildlife include technical assistance to State and other public entities in the management of sport fishing and fish propagation, and also cooperative development with the States of fish-stocking programs for major public streams and lakes.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is included in the United States Code 16 (753a, 753b).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount statutorially authorized for this use when the program funds are appropriated by Congress annually. No grants are utilized in the program.

V. Matching Provisions

No matching provisions.

VI. Method of Distribution

Not applicable.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Not applicable.

VIII. Application Procedures

Not applicable.

IX. Where to Apply

Not applicable.

Fish Restoration and Management

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide funds to establish fish restoration projects, construction necessary to make land or water areas available for such projects, and for fish research necessary for efficient administration.

Federal payments to States are made as reimbursements for State expenditures on projects. Unused apportionments become available for expenditure by the Secretary of Interior on fish research.

II. Legal Basis

The Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act (64 Stat. 430; 16 USC, Sec. 777 et seq) provides the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed authorization for the amount of funds to be used in the program; projects are financed from a permanent indefinite appropriation equal to the proceeds of a Federal excise tax on fishing rods, reels, lures, and related equipment.

V. Matching Provision

Federal grants may pay up to 75 per cent of the estimated program costs with the State being responsible for at least 25 per cent of needed funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

After setting aside not to exceed 8 per cent of annual appropriations for Federal administrative expenses of the program, the remainder is apportioned to the states with 40 per cent of the Federal funds allotted in the ratio of the land and water area of each State to the land and water area of the United States. The balance of 60 per cent is apportioned to each State in the ratio of the number of paid fishing license holders in each State to the number of paid fishing license holders in the United States.

Under the apportionment formula, each State receives at least 1 per cent, but not more than 5 per cent, of the total Federal funds.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

States and territorial areas assenting to the provisions of the Federal law, adopting State laws for fish conservation, and devoting all license fees paid by fishermen to the administration of their fish and game departments are eligible.

Fish Restoration and Management (Cont'd.)

Eligible projects include research into fish management and culture, restocking plans, and the selection, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of land or water areas adaptable as hatching, feeding, resting, or breeding places.

VIII. Application Procedure

Any State Fish and Game Department desiring to avail itself of the benefits of the Act shall notify the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days after it has received from him a certificate of apportionment of funds available to the State. Applications, containing project and general information, will be submitted at a later date.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

(See also "Watershed Protection Program" and "Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects" under Land and Water Resources Programs)

Migratory Bird Conservation

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to acquire wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat for Federal waterfowl refuges and production areas. Funds under this program are not available to the States.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 87-383 or the Migratory Bird Conservation Act is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

IV. Financial Basis

A loan fund not to exceed $105 million was authorized to be appropriated for use in the program for the seven-year period beginning with fiscal year 1962, in addition to the receipts from the sale of Duck Stamsp. The loan is to be repaid commencing in Fiscal Year 1969 with 75 per cent of Duck Stamp receipts.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds appropriated each fiscal year pursuant to this Act shall be accounted for, added to, and used for purposes of the migratory bird conservation fund established pursuant to Section 4 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934.

Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be treated as an advance, without interest, to the migratory bird conservation fund. Such appropriated funds, beginning with fiscal year 1969, shall be repaid to the Treasury out of the migratory bird conservation fund, and such repayment shall be made in annual amounts comprising 75 percentum of the moneys accruing annually to such fund. In the event that the full amount authorized by section 1 of this Act is appropriated prior to the end of the aforesaid seven-year period, the repayment of such funds pursuant to this section shall begin with the next full fiscal year.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Funds available for Federal waterfowl land acquisition program only.

VIII. Application Procedure

Not applicable.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information concerning the program may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

Oyster Propogation and Research

I. Purpose

The Secretary of the Interior may make grants to States where excessive mortality of oysters threatens the economic stability of the oyster industry. These may be grants of broad stock to propogate disease-resistant oysters, grants of money for research and other activities, or both.

Cash grants may be made to help finance research or other activities necessary in the development and propogation of disease-resistant strains of oysters.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is contained in United States Code 16 (760j-7601).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

The statute provides that Federal appropriations may not exceed $100,000.

Please Note

This program was funded in the amount of $100,000 in fiscal year 1964 and has, therefore, been completed. A new program under which funds might become available is the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964. See page 52 of this manual.

Wildlife Refuge: Revenue Sharing

I. Purpose

Of net proceed from sales of national wildlife refuge products and privileges, 25 per cent is paid annually to the counties in which the revenues originate. The payments must be used for the benefit of public schools and roads in the counties. Counties may elect to receive an amount equal to 3/4 of one per cent of the adjusted appraised value of lands purchased by the Bureau for wildlife refuges within the county instead of taking 25 per cent of the net proceeds from sales.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is included in United States Code 16 (715s), Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed base for revenue sharing. The funds available are dependent upon the sale of refuge products such as timber, grazing privileges, or mineral rights.

V. Matching Provision.

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

To counties where refuge products are generated and sold, if 25 per cent of total sales are the option elected, or to each county where refuge lands are purchased if 3/4 of one per cent of appraised land value is elected. Distribution is by check to the county involved.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

No grants are made.

VIII. Application Procedures

None. Revenues are determined administratively and distribution is automatic to the counties involved.

IX. Where to Apply

Not applicable.

Wildlife Restoration

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide for wildlife restoration projects, construction necessary to make land or water areas available for such projects, and for wildlife management research necessary for efficient administration.

The Federal payments to States are made as reimbursements for State expenditures on projects. Unused apportionments become available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

II. Legal Basis

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended (50 Stat. 917; 16 USC, Sec. 669 et seq) provides the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount of statutory authorization for use in the program; monies are derived from a special-purpose fund subject to a permanent indefinite appropriation equal to the proceeds of a Federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition.

V. Matching Provision

Federal grants may pay up to 75 per cent of the estimated program costs with the State being responsible for at least 25 per cent of needed funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

After setting aside an amount not to exceed 8 per cent of the annual appropriations for Federal administrative expenses of the program, 50 per cent of the remainder is apportioned to the States in the ratio of the land area in each State to the total land area of the United States and an equal percentage on the ratio of the number of paid license holders in each State to the number of paid license holders in the United States.

Under the apportionment formula, each State receives at least one-half of 1 per cent, but not more than 5 per cent of the total Federal funds.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

States and territorial areas assenting to the provisions of the Federal law, adopting State laws for wildlife conservation, and devoting all license fees paid by hunters to the administration of their fish and game departments are eligible.

Wildlife Restoration (Cont'd.)

Eligible projects include the selection, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of land or water areas adaptable as feeding, resting, or breeding places for wildlife, and also research into problems of wildlife management.

VIII. Application Procedures

Any State Fish and Game Department desiring to avail itself of the benefits of the Act, shall notify the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days after it has received from him a certificate of apportionment of funds available to the State. Applications, containing project and general information, will be submitted at a later date.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 20240.

Lease of Lands Acquired for Department of the Army Water Resources Projects

I. Purpose

Available lands along shores of water resource projects are leased for recreational purposes: first, to States and local governmental agencies and to concessionaires serving the general public; secondly, to non-profit organizations and; finally, to private clubs or individuals. Pending such recreational use, lands may be leased for agricultural and grazing purposes and such other purposes as would not be incompatible with recreational development.

II. Legal Basis

Leases for recreational purposes are granted under the authority of Section 4 of the Act of Congress approved 22 December 1944, as amended (76 Stat. 1195; 16 USC 460d). Leases for other purposes are granted under the authority of Title 10, United States Code Section 2667.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

Not applicable to this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants of such leases are made in accordance with a Master Plan for the recreational development of a project. (During the land acquisition stage and pending the development of a Master Plan suitable lands are leased for agricultural and grazing purposes.) The availability of project lands for the various recreational uses depends on the needs of the general public which have first priority.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

States and political subdivisions are encouraged to take leases of available project lands for public park and recreational purposes and for fish and wildlife management. The size of public park areas is commensurate with the current public demand and the known ability of the lessee to serve the general public adequately. If any additional project lands are available, they are leased to non-profit organizations, at reduced or nominal considerations, in recognition of services to be rendered to the public or to a substantial segment thereof in the lease area. Leases for private recreational purposes are last in priority and are granted, at not less than the appraised fair market rental value of the lands, by competitive methods. Leases for private recreational purposes are last in priority and are granted, at not less than the appraised fair market rental value of the lands, by competitive methods.

Lease of Lands Acquired for Department of the Army Water Resources Projects (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for use of project lands should be submitted to the District Engineer in charge of the project.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available from the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, P. O. Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203.

(See also "Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects" under Natural Resources and "Soil and Water Conservation Loans to Farmers" under Agriculture for additional information on recreation aid.)

Open Space Land

I. Purpose

The purpose of these grants is to provide funds to States and local public bodies for the acquisition of land which is essential to the proper long-range development and welfare of an urban area. The open-space land may be used for park, recreation, conservation, scenic, or historic purposes.

II. Legal Basis

The program is authorized under Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Urban Renewal Administration, in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

The amount of statutory authorization for the program consists of an aggregate of $75 million.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may not exceed 20 per cent of the total cost of acquiring title or other permanent interests in the land, but may be increased to 30 per cent for a public body which either exercises open-space preservation responsibilities for an urban area as a whole or participates in exercising such responsibilities for all or a substantial part of an urban area pursuant to an interstate or other intergovernmental compact or agreement.

VI. Method of Distribution

See Matching Provision.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any State, regional, metropolitan, county, municipal, or other public body established by State or local law or by interstate compact which has the authority to acquire title to, or other permanent interests in, open-space land; authority to contract with the Federal government to receive and spend funds; and the ability to provide the non-Federal portion of the cost.

VIII. Application Procedure

Before an applicant is eligible to obtain a grant:

A. A program of comprehensive planning for the urban area must be in effect.

B. The proposal for open-space land must be important to the execution of a comprehensive plan for the urban area. If such a plan has not been completed, an application may be approved on the basis of a comprehensive plan for the locality within which the open-space land is situated.

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C. The open-space land proposal must be reviewed by other public bodies which have responsibilities for comprehensive planning and related phases of the open-space program.

D. Evidence must be submitted showing that a maximum of open-space land is being preserved by the governing bodies with a minimum of cost through zoning and subdivision regulations, use of existing public land, special tax provisions, and continuation of appropriate private use of open-space land through leasebacks, easements, and similar arrangements.

In addition, the applicant must supply information which explains the basis and source of total estimated acquisition costs; assures that land is being acquired at fair market value; establishes the legal authority of the applicant to file the application and to acquire the open-space land in the manner proposed; and justifies the necessity of Federal assistance for fulfillment of the proposed open-space program.

Applications are submitted to one of the regional offices of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IX. Where to Apply

All initial inquiries should be directed to the regional offices. Additional information may be obtained by writing the Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410.

Outdoor Recreation: State Assistance (Grants-in-aid)

I. Purpose

Through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Federal government provides financial assistance to States for outdoor recreation planning, acquisition of lands and waters, and development. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa are treated as States for the purposes of this program.

II. Legal Basis

This program is carried out under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, Public Law 88-578, approved September 3, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering the Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds received from entrance and other fees paid at designated Federal areas such as National Parks and National Forests, receipts from the Federal motorboat fuel tax and the net proceeds of sales of Federal surplus real property are deposited to a special fund in the Treasury from which appropriations are made by the Congress.

V. Matching Provisions

Payments to any State shall not cover more than 50 per cent of the total cost of planning, acquisition or development projects that are undertaken by the States. The remaining share of the total cost shall be borne by the States in a manner and with such funds or services as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. No payment may be made to any State for or on account of any cost or obligation incurred or any service rendered prior to the date of approval of this Act. A comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall be required prior to the consideration of financial assistance for acquisition or development projects.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide financial assistance to the States from moneys available for State purposes. Payments may be made to the States by the Secretary as hereafter provided, subject to such terms and conditions as he considers appropriate and in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act, for outdoor recreation: (1) planning, (2) acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters, or (3) development.

Sums appropriated and available for State purposes for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the several States by the Secretary, whose determination shall be final, in accordance with the following formula:

(1) two-fifths shall be apportioned equally among the several States; and

(2) three-fifths shall be apportioned on the basis of need to individual States by the Secretary in such amounts as in his judgment will best accomplish the purposes of this Act. The determination of need shall include among other things a consideration of the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States and of the use of outdoor recreation resources of individual States by persons from outside the State as well as a consideration of the Federal resources and programs in the particular States.

The total allocation to an individual State shall not exceed seven per centum of the total amount allocated to the several States in any one year.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionments; and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for planning, acquisition, or development projects as hereafter prescribed. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given and for two fiscal years thereafter shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2).

The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa shall be treated as States for the purposes of this title, except for the purpose of paragraph (1). Their population also shall be included as a part of the total population in computing the apportionment under paragraph (2).

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

All of the States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa.

VIII. Application Procedures

Any State desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this program shall request such assistance after it has received from the Secretary of the Interior a certificate of funds available to the State.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240, or from the Regional Directors of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation located in Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Atlanta, Georgia; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Outdoor Recreation: Technical Assistance Services

I. Purpose

Through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, created in 1962, the Federal Government gives technical assistance services to States, local agencies and the private sector in the provision of outdoor recreational opportunities.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is derived from Public Law 88-29 (16 USC 460 l - 460 l-3).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior

IV. Financial Basis

Funds to carry out this work are appropriated each year by the Congress. The funds provide only for the expenses of Federal employees rendering the service.

V. Matching Provision

Not applicable.

VI. Method of Distribution

Not applicable.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Not applicable.

VIII. Application Procedures

Assistance is rendered to the extent possible upon request.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240, or from the Regional Directors of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation located in Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Atlanta, Georgia; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fire Control in Inactive Coal Mines

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide funds to States, territories and other political subdivisions for the control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal mines or coal formations. Funds are also available under this program for fires on privately owned lands under the same conditions.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is contained in United States Code 30 (551-558).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

Under the Act of August 31, 1954, matching funds equal to 50 per cent of the cost of planning and executing the project are advanced by the contributing person or political subdivision to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, which agency provides the Federal funds and contracts for the services deemed necessary for the extinguishment of the fire. However, pursuant to Section 205(a) (2) of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-4, March 9, 1965) States listed in Section 403 of the Act will advance matching funds of not less than 25 per cent of the total cost of the project.

V. Matching Provision

The State is required to contribute 50% to the payment of all planning and execution costs for the project. States listed in Section 403 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 are required to contribute 25 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Distribution is made on the basis of available funds in the order of receipt of application, with an exception being made if the control of some particular fire is of extreme urgency.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Grants, as such, are not made under this Act. States, territories, or other political subdivisions, as well as persons, are eligible to receive benefits; however, the Secretary of the Interior may require enactment of State or local laws for the control and extinguishment of such fires and the cooperation of State or local authorities in the work.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications under this Act may be made in person or by writing direct to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 20240. Applications from States eligible under Section 403 of the

Fire Control in Inactive Coal Mines (Cont'd.)

Appalachian Development Act of 1965 are made through the State member of the Appalachian Regional Commission representing such applicant.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information and application materials may be received by writing the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 20240. Additional information regarding applications under the Appalachian Development Act of 1965 may also be received by writing to the Bureau of Mines.

Mineral Lease Receipts: Revenue Sharing

I. Purpose

States receive 37½ per cent and Alaska 90 per cent of Federal receipts from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rental from leases of mineral lands and of potash and potassium deposits on public lands within their boundaries. These revenues must be used by the State or its subdivisions to construct and maintain public roads or support public schools or other educational institutions, as the State legislature directs.

II. Legal Basis.

The authorization for this program is obtained from United States Code 30 (191, 285, 286).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of the Interior.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount of statutory authorization for use in the program.

V. Matching Provision

There are no matching provisions.

VI. Method of Distribution

Payment is made semi-annually after December 31 and June 30 in the percentages listed under Purpose shown above.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The States from which the leases are issued are eligible for its share of receipts upon application and compliance statements.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application may be made by any State for its proportionate share upon completion of statement of compliance of the Department of the Interior Regulation under Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964.

IX. Where to Apply

Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

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Advances to State Unemployment Accounts

I. Purpose

To supplement the funds in a State's unemployment account when necessary, to assure payment of unemployment benefits in a specific month under the State unemployment compensation law. Such advances are repayable by the State.

II. Legal Basis

Federal Unemployment Tax Act, Title XII of the Social Security Act, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Labor.

IV. Financial Basis

Advances are made from the Federal unemployment account to a State's unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund. The aggregate of advances to States for any month may not exceed the unrestricted balance in the Federal unemployment account at that time.

An advance is repayable, without interest, from funds subsequently credited to the State's account in the unemployment trust fund, or from amounts otherwise available for transfer to the State account from the employment security administration account or the Federal unemployment account.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are available to States for benefit payments upon the request of their Governors for a specific amount and upon appropriate findings and certification by the Secretary of Labor.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Funds advanced to State unemployment accounts in the United States Treasury Unemployment Trust Fund can be requisitioned and used only for the payment of benefits to unemployed individuals determined and paid in accordance with the provision of the State unemployment compensation laws.

VIII. Application Procedure

States which find themselves in need of Federal funds must have the State Governor submit a request to the Secretary of Labor for an advance. If the State meets requirements set by the Secretary of Labor and there are funds available, the advance will be granted.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

Transfers to State Unemployment Accounts

I. Purpose

To transfer excess Federal Unemployment Tax Act collections to the States' unemployment accounts for use in paying unemployment compensation benefits, or meeting specific employment security administration costs not provided for in the budget and which comply with the provisions outlined in Title IX of the Social Security Act.

II. Legal Basis

Title IX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Labor.

IV. Financial Basis

When the balance in the employment security account in the Federal Treasury exceeds specified amounts, the excess is transferred to the Federal unemployment account. If the net balance in the Federal unemployment account is $250 million, the remainder of the excess is credited to State accounts in the unemployment trust fund.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Transfers of excess funds to the several State accounts are proportionate to the total wages subject to contributions under the State unemployment compensation law which includes provisions specified in the Federal law.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

To be eligible for a transfer, a State is required to have and be operating in accordance with a State unemployment compensation law which includes provisions specified in the Federal law.

VIII. Application Procedure

Funds transferred to a State's unemployment account are immediately available for use in paying benefits to eligible unemployed claimants under the State compensation law. To be used for administration expenditures, they must be appropriated by the State legislature and meet all of the conditions provided in Title IX of the Federal Social Security Act, as amended.

IX. Where to Apply

Requests for additional information should be sent to the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

Allocations to States to Pay Benefits to Federal Employees and Ex-Servicemen

I. Purpose

To provide State employment security agencies with funds to pay benefits to eligible former employees of the Federal government and to ex-servicemen on the same terms and conditions as if the employment and wages were included in the State unemployment compensation law.

II. Legal Basis

Title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Labor.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds considered necessary to meet benefit payments to unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen are certified for payment to the States by the Secretary of Labor.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

States having approved agreements with the Secretary of Labor are entitled to be paid by the United States an amount equal to the entire cost of such benefit payments that would not have been incurred but for such agreements. Such payments may be requested by the States in advance or by way of reimbursement based on monthly estimates.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

The agreement approved by the Secretary of Labor between the Federal and State governments will provide that compensation will be paid by the State to any Federal employees or ex-servicemen with respect to unemployment, as outlined in Title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, in the same amount, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as the compensation which would be payable to such an employee under the State unemployment compensation laws.

VIII. Application Procedure

Federal employees and ex-servicemen will file claims for Federal unemployment compensation in the local offices of the State employment security agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Administration

I. Purpose

To provide Federal funds to finance the administrative expenses incurred by the States in administering the employment service program and the programs for State unemployment compensation, unemployment, compensation for veterans, and unemployment compensation for Federal employees, including the administrative costs of the State headquarters office.

II. Legal Basis

The Wagner-Peysor Act, as amended, Titles III and XV of the Social Security Act, as amended and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Labor.

IV. Financial Basis

Federal funds for administering the State employment service and unemployment compensation programs are derived under the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act which requires a payroll tax of up to four per cent on the first $3,000 paid during a taxable year to each employee in covered employment. For the fiscal year 1962, $405 million was provided for administering the employment service and unemployment compensation programs.

V. Matching Provisions

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds for State unemployment compensation and employment service administration are certified by the Secretary of Labor for payment to the States in the amounts considered necessary for proper and efficient administration, on the basis of population, the number of persons covered by State law, and other relevant factors required for such determinations.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Each State can qualify if it has an approved Unemployment Compensation law containing the provisions required by the Federal statutes, and an approved employment service plan. It must also be operating in accordance with the provisions of its own and the Federal requirements.

VIII. Application Procedure

States seeking funds for Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Administration should apply to the Bureau of Employment Security in Washington, D. C.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

Employment and Investment Incentive - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

To assist in the establishment, preservation and strengthening of small business concerns and improve the managerial skills employed in such enterprises; and to mobilize for these objectives private as well as public managerial skills and resources.

Loans will be made to persons with very low incomes who want to go into business or are already in business and to others who will provide jobs for unemployed persons, especially the long-term unemployed, by going into business or by strengthening or expanding existing businesses. Most loans will go to small retail or service businesses.

II. Legal Basis

Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, S. 2642, August 20, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Small Business Administration, Washington, D. C.

IV. Financial Basis

Loans made under this part will be funded from Small Business Administration appropriations approved by Congress on a year to year basis.

V. Loan Terms and Conditions

Loans up to $25,000 can be made for as long as 15 years. The interest rate is 5½% except in areas designated by the Area Redevelopment Administration, where it is 4%. Great importance is attached to a borrower's character and ability and no loan will be turned down solely because the applicant lacks collateral. However, there must be reasonable assurance that the loan will be repaid and any available collateral must be pledged. The borrower's home, furnishings, car and life insurance will not have to be pledged as collateral.

VI. Application Procedure

Persons seeking loans under this part must apply to the Small Business Development Center in their community. A professionally staffed Small Business Development Center, sponsored by local citizens, screens, evaluates and recommends loan applications and makes certain that continuing management assistance is available to borrowers.

Financing for the operations of a Small Business Development Center is also available under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act.

VII. Where to Apply

To learn more about forming a Small Business Development Center in your community, contact the nearest Small Business Administration field office, the Office of Economic Opportunity Assistance, Small Business Administration, Washington, D. C. or

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Labor Standards

I. Purpose

Through the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Federal government provides technical services and assistance to States in the improvement of State labor legislation, including industrial safety laws; promoting effective administration of minimum wage, child labor, workmen's compensation, and other labor laws; improving conditions of migratory workers; and protecting young workers. Employment of handicapped persons is promoted through an affiliated organization, the President's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped, which assists Governors' committees in the States and local committees in many municipalities.

II. Legal Basis

5 USC 784(c), 72 Stat. 835, and 63 Stat. 409.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

IV. Through IX. - Not applicable.

Job Corps - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

To prepare young men and women aged sixteen through twenty-one for the responsibilities of citizenship and to increase their employability by providing them education, vocational training and useful work experience in rural and urban residential training centers.

Within the Job Corps is a Youth Conservation Corps in which at any one time no less than 40 per cent of the Job Corps enrollees are to be assigned to camps where their work activity is directed primarily toward conserving, developing, and managing public natural resources of the Nation and developing, managing, and protecting public recreational areas.

II. Legal Basis

Title IA of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, S. 2642, August 20, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps, Washington, D. C. 20506.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal 1965, a total of $182,974,000 was appropriated for use in this program.

Future funding will be appropriated on a year to year basis by Congress.

V. Matching Provisions

The Federal Act does not require matching of Federal payments. The Office of Economic Opportunity may enter agreements with States to assist them in operating or administering State-operated programs which carry out the purposes specified in the Job Corps. In such cases, the Federal government may pay part or all of the operating or administrative costs.

VI. Application Procedure

State or local government agencies are among organizations with which the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity may make agreements for the establishment and operation of conservation camps and training centers. Federal government agencies and private organizations also may operate camps and centers.

Individual applications and enrollments for Job Corps membership are handled by the Office of Economic Opportunity which assigns members to particular camps and training centers. The Office arranges for educational and vocational training of enrollees. Where practicable, this training may be provided through local public educational agencies (or private institutions). Corps members are provided with necessary living, travel, and leave allowances, and subsistence for transportation, equipment, clothing and other services and expenses.

Job Corps - Economic Opportunity Act (Cont'd.)

Upon termination of his or her enrollment, which shall not exceed two years, each enrollee shall be entitled to receive a readjustment allowance at a rate not to exceed $50 for each month of satisfactory participation.

VII. Where to Apply

For information, assistance or additional printed material, contact local State employment office, local Job Corps Recruiting Office, Job Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. 20506, or the

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

(See also "Community Action Programs" under Section entitled "Housing and Community Development.")

NOTE: For complete listing of all programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, see Index in back of this Manual.

Local Development Company Loans for Industrial Growth

I. Purpose

The purpose of these loans is to provide funds to local development corporations to aid, assist, and promote the development and expansion of small business concerns through plant construction, conversion or expansion, including land acquisition and equipment.

II. Legal Basis

The basis for this program is Section 502 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

IV. Financial Basis

The amount of funds available for use in this program is subject to yearly Congressional approval.

V. Matching Provision

The development company must provide funds for 20 per cent of the project cost, and may borrow the remaining 80 per cent from SBA, not to exceed $350,000 for each eligible small business concern.

VI. Method of Distribution

Loans for an authorized sound business purpose to a local development company may be made on a direct loan basis only if local lending institutions cannot make the entire loan, or otherwise participate with SBA in the loan. The interest rate on SBA's share of a loan is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (except in designated surplus labor or ARA areas, 4 per cent), and the loan maturity may be up to 25 years. The agreement between the local development company and the small business may be on a long term lease or lease-purchase basis, sales contract, or the local development company may lend the entire funds to the small business to construct its own facilities on property which it owns, giving a mortgage on the new facilities.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Loans are made to profit or non-profit development companies with community interest authorized to assist small businesses to expand and develop their full potential, thus providing maximum employment and buying power in the community, as well as improving the national economy.

VIII. Application Procedure

Before applying for a loan, local development companies should seek local lending institutions which will either provide all needed funds or cooperate with the SBA in a participation loan for funding. If no private institution will assist in financing the project, the SBA will consider making a direct loan to the development company providing it submits statements from at least two lending institutions that they have refused to participate in a loan for the requested amount. Applications may be requested from local field offices of the SBA.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available from the Small Business Administration Office of Development Companies, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20416.

Manpower Development and Training

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to supply skills to those who failed to acquire them earlier. The program aims to make possible retraining of those who would otherwise bear the burdens of society's technological progress by providing funds for States in order that they may pay weekly allowances to persons selected for occupational training and may finance the operation of training programs. This program will facilitate manpower redevelopment and cut back on unemployment caused by economic and technological changes in the State economy.

II. Legal Basis

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (42 USCA 2583), as amended, in 1963 and 1965, is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Labor and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Statutory authorization called for a total of $97 million for fiscal 1963, $161 million for fiscal 1964, $407 million for fiscal 1965 and $407 million for fiscal 1966. For each year thereafter, through fiscal year 1969 when the present program is to end, such amounts as may be necessary may be appropriated. The program's authorization to make agreements with States will expire June 30, 1969.

V. Matching Provision

Funds designated for allowances and training for the unemployed needed no State matching through the 1966 fiscal year. In fiscal 1967, the matching agreement calls for the State to match 10 per cent of the cost of institutional training only.

VI. Method of Distribution

Manpower development and training funds are apportioned among the States on the basis of the following factors: the number of persons in the labor force within a State relative to the U. S. total; the ratio of insured unemployment to cover employment; the number of families and individuals with net incomes of less than $1,500 in a State in 1959 relative to the U. S. total; and the amount of unemployment compensation benefits paid by a State, relative to the U. S. total.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any State which qualifies under the requirements set up by the program may receive aid on the basis of its need for funds.

VIII. Application Procedure

States may apply to both the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of HEW for funds; however, investigations as to needs and facilities will be undertaken before such aid is delivered.

IX. Where to Apply

Requests for information may be sent to the Director, Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210, and the Bureau of Educational Assistance Program, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

(See also programs under EDUCATION.)

Neighborhood Youth Corps - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

To provide useful work experience opportunities for young men and young women, through participation in State and community work-training programs, so that their employability may be increased or their education resumed or continued and so that public agencies and private non-profit organizations (other than political parties) will be enabled to carry out programs which will permit or contribute to an undertaking or service in the public interest that would not otherwise be provided, or will contribute to the conservation and development of natural resources and recreational areas.

II. Legal Basis

Title IB of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, S. 2642, August 20, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Neighborhood Youth Corps.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal 1965, a total of $132,100,000 was appropriated for uses in this program.

Future funding will be appropriated on a year-to-year basis by Congress.

Not more than 12½% of the sums appropriated or allocated for any fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this part shall be used within any one State.

V. Matching Provisions

Federal assistance under this part shall not exceed 90% of the cost of the program for the period ending June 30, 1966. Thereafter, such assistance shall not exceed 50% of the cost unless the Director determines that assistance in excess of such percentages is required to further the objectives of the program. The required 10% non-Federal contribution may be made in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including but not limited to plant, equipment and services.

VI. Application Procedure

Sponsor must be either a State or local public agency or a private non-profit organization other than a political party, capable of operating the proposed project. In Maryland, the local school board or the community action agency has generally been the sponsor.

Application forms may be obtained from U. S. Department of Labor or the Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity. Assistance in completing the application forms may also be obtained from either of these offices.

Neighborhood Youth Corps - Economic Opportunity Act (Cont'd.)

VII. Where to Apply

For information, assistance, or additional printed materials, contact

Neighborhood Youth Corps
United States Department of Labor
Washington, D. C. 20210

or

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Work Experience Program - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

To expand the opportunities for constructive work experience and other needed training available to persons who are unable to support or care for themselves or their families. The program is aimed at providing work experience and training for low-income families, including present and potential public assistance recipients.

II. Legal Basis

Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, S. 2642, August 20, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal 1965, a total of $111,988,000 was appropriated for use in this program. Future fundings will be appropriated on a year-to-year basis by Congress.

V. Matching Provisions

Under Title V, up to 100% Federal financing is available. The objectives under this part are accomplished through using the provisions of Section 1115 of the Social Security Act for experimental, pilot or demonstration projects in public assistance.

VI. Application Procedure

State public welfare agencies apply to the Bureau of Family Services for Federal funds to finance a work experience and training program under Title V. If a project is approved, the Bureau of Family Services will make a grant of funds to the State. The project will be administered either by the State or a local political subdivision or by a non-profit organization acting as project sponsor, either of which will be under the supervision of the State public welfare agency.

VII. Where to Apply

For more information or assistance, contact the local or State welfare departments, the Bureau of Family Service Representatives, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Regional offices or to:

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

TRANSPORTATION

Airport Construction

I. Purpose

Grants are made to local sponsoring agencies such as States, municipalities, political subdivisions or tax-supported institutions to assist in the development and improvement of public airports deemed necessary as a part of a national system of civil airports capable of meeting the present and anticipated needs of civil aviation.

II. Legal Basis

The Federal Airport Act of 1946, Public Law 377 (49 USC 1101) is the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Federal Aviation Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

The statutory authorization for this program calls for an annual appropriation of $75 million.

V. Matching Provision

For the 13 States that contain unreserved public lands and non-taxable Indian lands exceeding five per cent of their land and water area, the Federal share may exceed 50% of total allowable project costs.

For the other 37 States, the Federal share and the State share are both 50 per cent. (Except, that to the extent that project costs represent the cost of installation of high intensity lighting, of in-runway lighting, of runway distance markers, and of land acquisition for approach light systems, the Federal share shall not exceed 75 per cent.)

VI. Method of Distribution

Of the Federal funds ($66.5 million annually) designated for the general purposes of the Federal Airport Act:

A. 75 per cent is allotted to the States as follows:

1) one-half on the basis of population.
2) one-half on the basis of (land-water) area.

B. Twenty-five per cent constitutes a discretionary fund. This fund may also be used for projects in national parks and recreation areas, national monuments, national forests (and special reservations for Government purposes).

Seven million dollars of the annual amounts authorized to be apportioned is made available to the States for developing airports, the primary purpose of which is to serve general aviation and to relieve traffic congestion at high density airports.

Airport Construction (Cont'd.)

Of the ($1.5 million) special funds appropriated annually for projects in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, 40 per cent is allotted to Hawaii, 40 per cent to Puerto Rico, and 20 per cent to the Virgin Islands.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

All projects must conform to a national airport plan revised annually by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Proposals for advance planning and engineering grants and applications for project grants may be approved only if the Administrator is satisfied in each instance that the proposal or project is reasonably consistent with existing plans of public agencies for development of the area in which the airport is located and that various other conditions are met.

Written assurances are required from project sponsors concerning such matters as the terms of use, operation and maintenance, safety features, use by military and naval aircraft, provision of space for Federal activities for air traffic control and related activities, and financial records and reports. Also required is written assurance that appropriate action (including the adoption of zoning laws) has been or will be taken, to the extent reasonable, to restrict the use of land near the airport to activities compatible with airport operations.

Applications cannot be accepted from municipalities or other public agencies which are prohibited by State law from submitting them.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information and application materials will be forwarded by request from the District Airport Engineer, DCA600, Federal Aviation Agency, 800 Independence Avenue, S. W., Room 737C, Washington, D. C. 20553.

Surplus Property for Public Airport Purposes

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to transfer essential, suitable, or desirable surplus real and personal property to eligible public agencies such as States, municipalities, political subdivisions or tax-supported institutions for the uses of airport programs.

II. Legal Basis

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (P.L. 152) provides the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. General Services Administration through the Federal Aviation Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

Transfers of both real and personal property are made to eligible public agencies without monetary consideration.

V. Matching Provision

Not Applicable.

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Personal Property. The property applied for will be shipped or made available by the Property Disposal Officer for pick-up in accordance with instructions furnished by the applicant upon notification of availability. Arrangements for pick-up or shipping must be made with the Property Disposal Officer of General Services Administration.

B. Real Property. Real property is transferred to eligible public agencies by an instrument of disposal executed on behalf of the U. S. by duly authorized representatives of the General Services Administration.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Property

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

A. Personal Property. All eligible public agencies must apply to the District Airport Engineer for surplus personal property by using Standard Form 123, "Application for Donation of Surplus Personal Property."

B. Real Property. Eligible public agencies who desire to make application for the transfer of surplus real property may do so by contacting the District Airport Engineer who will advise them of the applicable procedure.

Surplus Property for Public Airport Purposes (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Federal Aviation Agency regional offices or by writing to the Airports Service, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D. C., 20553.

(See also "Surplus Property" under EDUCATION.)

Urban Mass Transportation
Demonstration Projects

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide assistance to local public agencies, through mass transportation demonstration projects, in carrying out urban transportation plans and research, designed to contribute to mass transportation improvement.

II. Legal Basis

Section 6 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 provides the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

An aggregate of $30 million is the amount of statutory authorization for use in the program.

V. Matching Provision

Federal grant funds cannot exceed two-thirds of the project cost and cannot be used for long-term capital improvements.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal grant funds are allotted through contracts to eligible local public agencies which have the legal authority to contract with the Federal government.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Method of Distribution.

VIII. Application Procedure

Before application can be made to the HHFA, a letter (original and four copies) must be sent and the following information supplied.

A. The project's objectives and the area of mass transportation involved.

B. A summary of project activities.

C. A concise statement on the significance of the results of the demonstration.

D. A description of the applicant, its organization and function.

E. Statement that the applicant has or will have the legal authority to undertake the project as outlined.

After a review of the initial proposal, the HHFA will notify the local agency whether a formal application should be submitted.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information regarding the program may be obtained by writing the Office of Transportation, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410.

Urban Mass Transportation
Grants and Loans

I. Purpose

This program is designed to provide financial assistance in the form of grants and loans to local public agencies for urban mass transportation capital improvements. Eligible projects include the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or improvement of facilties and equipment for use in mass transportation service in urban areas and in coordinating such service with highway and other transportation in urban areas.

II. Legal Basis

The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-365, 78 Stat. 302) is the legal basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Transportation in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 authorizes an appropriation of $375 million over a period of 3 years for grants. Loan funds are limited to the balance of the $50 million authorized for mass transportation by Title II of the Housing Act of 1955.

V. Matching Provision

Grants may be made for up to two-thirds of the cost of the capital improvements that cannot reasonably be financed from transit system revenues. The minimum one-third local grant must be provided from non-Federal sources.

Loans may be made for the entire cost of capital improvements, where financing is not available privately on reasonable terms, at the current interest rate of 4 per cent over a maximum period of 40 years.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds are allotted through contracts to eligible local public agencies. However, prior to approval of any grant or loan, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is required to determine that the improvements to be assisted are needed for carrying out a program for a unified or officially coordinated public transportation system in the urban area, and are necessary for the sound, economic and desirable development of such an area.

Until July 1, 1967, loans and grants may be made on an emergency basis, with less strict planning requirements, but grants are limited to one-half rather than two-thirds of net project cost. The full grant would be available upon completion of the full planning requirements within three years.

Urban Mass Transportation - Grants and Loans (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Only public agencies are eligible as applicants for grants or loans. These include States, municipalities and other political subdivisions of States; public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more States, or of one or more municipalities or other political subdivisions of States, and public corporations, boards, and commissions established under State law.

Private transportation companies may participate in assisted projects through contractual arrangements with a public agency.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications, containing detailed information are sent to the Office of Transportation in the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This information must be sufficiently detailed to indicate (1) the way in which mass transportation facilities which are available, or are to be made available in the future, will be coordinated so as to provide maximum service to the urban area, and (2) any needed improvements in the public transportation system, together with an estimate of their cost, a schedule of priorities, and the anticipated means of their financing.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Office of Transportation, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410.

Federal Aid to Highway Construction

I. Purpose

This program calls for the distribution of Federal funds to States for the purpose of construction and improvement of the national system of interstate and defense highways, primary and secondary highway systems, and urban extensions of the primary and secondary highway systems.

II. Legal Basis

Title 23, United States Code, Chapter 1.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Primary, secondary, and urban extension programs have been authorized a sum of $1 billion for fiscal year 1966, and $1 billion for fiscal 1967. Interstate system authorizations are $2.8 billion for fiscal 1966, and $3 billion for fiscal 1967.

V. Matching Provision

A. Primary, Secondary, and Urban Extension Projects:

The agreement calls for a 50-50 sharing of total costs between the State and the Federal government. This figure does not vary except that, for those states having large public land areas (exclusive of national forests and national parks and monuments) which exceed 5% of their total land area, the Federal share shall be increased by a percentage of the remaining cost equal to the proportion of public lands to total State area.

B. Interstate Highway Projects:

In the case of these projects, the Federal government handles 90 per cent and the State handles 10 per cent of the costs. This is true except that, for States having large public land areas, the Federal share may be increased up to 95 per cent (depending upon the ratio of such public lands to total State area).

VI. Method of Distribution

Of the total appropriation for primary, secondary, and urban extension construction grants:

A. 45% of the Federal funds is allotted to the States for projects on the Federal-aid primary system by a formula which weighs equally the State's proportion of total area, rural delivery and star route mileage, and total population to that of all States.

B. 30 per cent of the Federal funds is allotted to the States for projects on the Federal-aid secondary highway system by a formula which weighs equally the State's proportion to total area, total rural delivery and star route mileage, and total rural population to that of all the States.

C. 25 per cent of the Federal funds is allotted for projects on extensions of systems in urban areas and is distributed in proportion to population in municipalities and other urban places of five thousand or more.

At a minimum, each State shall receive at least one-half of one per cent of each year's apportionment of Federal funds for the primary and for the secondary system grants.

D. 100 per cent is allotted on the basis of the estimated cost of completing the Interstate System in each State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

In order to be eligible for grants, a State must maintain a highway department which is capable of discharging its duties under the Federal Act, and it must comply with several restrictions placed against the diversions of revenues from motor vehicle transportation taxes from highway financing (The Highway Trust Fund).

VIII. Application Procedure

In order to obtain grants for programs on primary, secondary, or urban roads, a State must select a route (with the aid of its highway department) and submit all project plans to the Bureau of Public Roads for approval.

In order to obtain grants for use on interstate road systems, a joint action of the State highway departments of each State and adjoining States must be taken for the purpose of establishing a route. Then, a project plan must be forwarded to the Bureau of Public Roads for approval.

IX. Where to Apply

State Roads Commission through the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 20235.

Highway Planning and Research

I. Purpose

The purpose of this grant is to provide financial assistance for engineering and economic surveys and investigations for the planning of future highway programs, for research necessary in connection with the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of highways and highway systems, and the regulation and taxation of their use.

II. Legal Basis

Title 23, United States Code, Section 307.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

See "Financial Basis" - Federal Aid to Highway Construction.

V. Matching Provision

Matching by the State is required on the same basis as for highway construction, unless the Secretary determines that the interests of the Federal-aid highway program will be best served without matching.

VI. Method of Distribution

Of highway-aid funds apportioned to any State, 1.5% is available for expenditure by the State highway department for engineering and economic surveys, planning future highway programs and their financing, studies of highway usage and its regulation and taxation, and highway research and development. An additional one-half of 1% of sums apportioned for primary, secondary, and urban extension systems also is available for the same purposes.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any State with appropriate planning facilities may receive Federal aid as long as it acts in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

VIII. Application Procedure

See "Application Procedure" - Federal Aid to Highway Construction.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available upon requests made to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20235.

Relocation Assistance (Highway Construction)

I. Purpose

This program authorizes relocation payments which may cover necessary moving expenses, of individuals or business concerns, caused by displacement from real property acquired for a construction project.

II. Legal Basis

Title 23, United States Code, Section 133.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

See Method of Distribution.

V. Matching Provision

Same ratio as construction.

VI. Method of Distribution

Relocation payments are made by a State highway department or a local public agency acting on its behalf and may be awarded to displaced individuals or families (up to $200) or to a business concern, farm organization, or non-profit organization (up to $3,000).

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See "Method of Distribution."

VIII. Application Procedure

By State Roads Commission through the Bureau of Public Roads.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20235.

Control of Outdoor Advertising

I. Purpose

Aid is available under this program for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the States to control the use of and to improve areas adjacent to the Interstate System by controlling the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising signs, displays, and devices adjacent to that system.

II. Legal Basis

Title 23, United States Code, Section 131.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no fixed amount set on authorizations under this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

States which agree, prior to July 1, 1965, to control advertising alongside highways of the Interstate System are given an incentive payment of one-half of 1% of the cost of those portions of the Interstate System projects to which the national policy and standards of advertising control apply.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

State Roads Commission.

VIII. Application Procedure

By the State Roads Commission through the Bureau of Public Roads.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20235.

Elimination of Hazards of Railway-Highway Crossings

I. Purpose

The purpose of providing Federal funds under this program is to enable the State to facilitate road safety by eliminating crossing hazards on their highways.

II. Legal Basis

Title 23, United States Code, Section 130.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

See Method of Distribution.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may amount to 100 per cent of the construction cost but not more than 50 per cent of right-of-way and property-damage costs paid from public funds. Railroads may be required to share up to 10 per cent of the cost, with a corresponding reduction in the State payment.

VI. Method of Distribution

Within the Federal-aid highway grant system, up to 10 per cent of all sums apportioned for any fiscal year may be used for projects for eliminating railway-highway crossing hazards.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any State which maintains an adequate highway department and complies with Federal regulations regarding this grant may apply.

VIII. Application Procedure

By State Roads Commission through the Bureau of Public Roads.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20235.

Emergency Repair of Highways

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide Federal funds to repair and reconstruct State highways and trails which have suffered serious damage as a result of some disaster over a wide area.

II. Legal Basis

Title 23, United States Code, Section 125.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

An emergency fund, supplied under the provision of P.L. 85-767, is used to finance the program.

V. Matching Provision

See "Matching Provision" - Federal Aid to Highway Construction.

VI. Method of Distribution

When a State governor declares that an emergency condition exists and his statement is verified by the Secretary of Commerce, the emergency fund of the Bureau of Public Roads is used to alleviate his situation.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

An application from the State highway department is required in the case of any road except forest highways and other Federal roads and trails.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20235.

Forest and Public Lands Highways

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide the States with important links to their highway systems by providing Federal funds for the construction and maintenance of forest and public lands highways. Forest highways are defined as comprising roads wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the national forests and of primary importance to the States, counties, or communities within, adjoining, or adjacent to the national forests. Public lands highways are main highways through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, non-taxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations.

II. Legal Basis

Title 23, United States Code, Sections 204 and 209.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Commerce.

IV. Financial Basis

Varies annually.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Forest and public land highway projects are selected jointly by the States, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Public Roads upon application.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

By State Roads Commission through Bureau of Public Roads.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20235.

(See also "Forestry Programs" under NATURAL RESOURCES.)

HOUSING &
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

Community Action Programs - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

To provide stimulation and incentive for urban and rural communities to mobilize their resources to combat poverty through community action program.

A "community action program" means a program -

(1) which mobilizes and utilizes resources, public or private, of any urban or rural, or combined urban or rural, geographical area including, but not limited to, a State, metropolitan area, county, city, town, multicity unit or multicounty unit in an attack on poverty;

(2) which provides services, assistance, and other activities of sufficient scope and size to give promise of progress toward elimination of a cause or causes of poverty through developing employment opportunities, improving human performance, motivation, and productivity, or bettering the conditions under which people live, learn and work;

(3) which is developed, conducted and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served;

(4) which is conducted, administered or coordinated by a public or private non-profit agency.

II. Legal Basis

Title IIA of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Public Law 88-452, 88th Congress, S. 2642, August 20, 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Programs, Washington, D. C.

IV. Financial Basis

During fiscal 1965, a total of $237,157,000 was appropriated for use in the program. For succeeding years, additional funding will be appropriated on a year-to-year basis by Congress.

Criteria shall be designed to achieve an equitable distribution of assistance under this part within the States between urban and rural areas. In developing such criteria, consideration shall be given to the relative numbers in the State or areas therein of (1) low-income families, particularly those with children, (2) unemployed persons; (3) persons receiving cash or other assistance on a needs basis from public agencies or private organizations; (4) school dropouts; (5) adults with less than an eighth grade education; (6) persons rejected for military service, and (7) persons living in urban places compared to the number living in rural areas as determined by the 1960 Census.

V. Matching Provision

Federal assistance under this part of the Act shall not exceed 90% of the cost of the program for the period ending June 30, 1966. Thereafter, such assistance shall not exceed 50% of the costs unless the Director determines that assistance in excess of such percentages is required to further the objectives of the programs. The required 10% non-Federal contribution may be made in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including but not limited to plant, equipment and services.

No grant or contract authorized under this part may provide for general aid to elementary or secondary education in any school or school system.

VI. Application Procedure

Communities seeking to establish antipoverty programs must organize a community action group, mobilize local resources, identify areas and types of poverty and develop programs designed to combat these economic conditions. The community action group can then apply for Federal funding of the programs.

Types of programs which can be funded include, but are not limited to, education, employment, job training, counseling, health, vocational rehabilitation, housing and home management, welfare, consumer information, and legal aid. The cost of developing programs can also be funded.

Technical assistance in developing, conducting and administering programs will be provided by the staff of the Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity or the regional office in Washington.

VII. Where to Apply

Community applicants may apply directly to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D. C. or to:

Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

(See also "Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps" under section entitled COMMERCE AND LABOR.)

For complete listing of all programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, see Index in back of this Manual.

Low-Rent Public Housing
Loans and Grants

I. Purpose

The low-rent public housing program is designed to provide decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings within the financial reach of low-income families who cannot afford to rent such housing at market rates. The housing is owned and operated by local housing authorities created by local governments under State enabling acts. Through the Public Housing Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Federal government makes (1) loans to assist in financing construction and (2) annual contributions after completion to assist in maintaining the low-rent character of the projects.

II. Legal Basis

The basis for these loans and grants is the annotated United States Code 42 (1401) or the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Public Housing Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Matching Provision and Method of Distribution

Loans - As mentioned above, these loans to local housing authorities are used to finance early costs of project development, including preliminary planning, site acquisition and construction. The loans may run as high as 90 per cent of the total development cost of the project. When the project is approximately 90 per cent completed, housing authority bonds for the project are sold on the open market. From the money received, the local housing authority repays the loans plus interest.

Grants - These annual contributions are to assist in maintaining the low-rent character of the projects. They are usually paid under contracts for individual projects for a maximum of 40 years. The amount of each project is calculated, subject to various limitations, to make up the difference between operating costs and the rent collected from low-income tenants.

As a condition for receiving Federal grants, the State and political subdivision in which the project is situated must exempt the property from taxation. In turn, the Local Housing Authority agrees to make payment in lieu of taxes, so that the dwellings will bear a fair share of municipal costs. The payment in lieu of taxes generally amounts to 10 per cent of shelter rents.

V. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any legally authorized local housing authority in any State or subdivision thereof may apply.

VI. Application Procedure

Applications are received on the basis of the applicant's need for funds.

VII. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing the Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20413.

Low-Income Housing Demonstration Projects

I. Purpose

In the Housing Act of 1961, Congress authorized a program of grants for demonstrations of new or improved means of providing housing for low-income families and individuals. Various aspects of the provision of housing, both new and existing, may be developed and demonstrated, including design, construction methods, land planning, form of tenure, and financing methods. Each demonstration must provide for a test of the new or improved method through the construction or other actual provision of housing.

II. Legal Basis

Section 207 of the Housing Act of 1961.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

A total of $5 million was authorized for program use by the Housing Act of 1961.

V. Method of Distribution

The Housing and Home Finance Agency bases its awards on the relative usefulness of proposed projects for improving the means of housing low-income families and individuals. Consideration is given to the applicant's willingness to absorb part of the cost of demonstrations and to the extent to which funds are available from other sources, as well as to other matters.

VI. Who May Receive Federal Grants

A contract for a demonstration undertaking may be made with any duly organized and eligible public or private body or agency, but not with a private individual. To be eligible, an organization, whether public or private, must have the authority, powers, and capacity to carry out the demonstration.

The contractor may seek aid, with Housing and Home Finance Agency permission, from outside consultants or other organizations. Any such arrangement will require a third-party contract and HHFA approval prior to execution.

VII. Application Procedure

An interested organization should first submit to the HHFA Low-Income Housing Demonstration Branch a brief resume of the purpose and scope of his proposal. After initial investigation and approval by both the agency and some competent advisors, applicants are invited to submit more detailed formal applications to the Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator.

VIII. Where to Apply

Information regarding this program may be obtained from the Low-Income Housing Demonstration Branch; Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Housing for the Elderly (Direct Loans)

I. Purpose

This loan program is intended to provide rental or cooperative housing for persons in the lower middle income brackets who are 62 years of age or older or handicapped. In families, the husband and wife must be in this age group or handicapped.

II. Legal Basis

The direct loan program was created under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

Loans are made at an interest rate of not more than one-fourth of one per cent above the average for interest-bearing public debt of the United States and may run for up to 50 years. Loans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, are being made at 3-3/4 per cent.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Loans are offered in those communities which demonstrate that they have a need for the proposed project and a sufficient number of elderly or handicapped persons of middle or low income who are eligible for residence in the development.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Private and-profit corporations (including corporations established by a religious or labor organization or by local public-spirited citizens for the purpose of building housing for elderly, self-reliant persons), consumer cooperatives, and public agencies and bodies (except local housing authorities receiving Federal funds exclusively under the Housing Act of 1937) are eligible for loans. Applicants will be asked to demonstrate that the organization has an assured life at least equal to the maximum term of the loan.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for loans may be made to the Community Facilities Administration which will thoroughly investigate the proposed project through its regional offices before reaching a decision. Most of the administrative and planning duties for the project are delegated to the applicant; however, the CFA does set certain requirements on the use of program funds.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by writing to the Regional Director of the Community Facilities Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency Regional Office.

Rental Housing Loans for Senior Citizens in Rural Areas

I. Purpose

Makes direct and insured loans to provide rental housing in rural areas for senior citizens, 62 years of age and older. Loans may be used to construct, repair or improve apartment buildings, duplex units or individual detached houses suitable for independent housing by senior citizens.

II. Legal Basis

Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended in 1962.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Direct loans are made from a revolving fund established by Congress. Money for insured loans is provided by banks, insurance companies, retirement funds, and other sources of investment funds. In Maryland, in fiscal year 1963, no money was loaned under provisions of this program.

A borrower obtaining a direct loan pays 3.625% interest on the unpaid principal. A borrower obtaining an insured loan pays 5.75% interest on the unpaid principal. Each loan is scheduled for repayment within a period consistent with the borrowers ability to repay. Maximum repayment period for a direct loan is 50 years and 40 years for an insured loan. Each borrower is required to refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain such refinancing at reasonable rates and terms from other lenders.

V. Security Requirements

Each loan will be adequately secured to protect the interest of the government. Ordinarily, a mortgage will be taken on the housing, including the site. When necessary, additional security may be requested.

VI. Who May Apply for Loans

Direct loans may be made to private non-profit corporations or consumer corporations. Insured loans may be made to individuals, trust associations, partnerships and corporations, including municipal corporations and other corporate agencies of a State or local government. Applicants must be able to incur the obligations of the loan, give adequate security and have sufficient income for repayment. They must also have the ability and intention of maintaining and operating the housing for the purposes for which the loan is made. Loans are made only to applicants who are unable to finance the housing either with their own resources or with credit obtained from private or cooperative sources.

VII. Where to Apply

Farmers Home Administration county office serving the area where the housing is to be provided.

Rural Housing Grants and Loans

I. Purpose

Loans are made to farm owners and owners of other real estate in rural areas and small rural communities with populations up to 2,500 which are not part of, or closely associated with an urban area. These consist of building loans, enlargement and development loans, repair and improvement loans, and insured loans for domestic farm labor housing. Special provisions are provided for rural senior citizens who are 62 years of age and over. (See "Rental Housing Loans for Senior Citizens in Rural Areas.")

Funds may be used to finance adequate but modest rural dwellings and essential farm service buildings. In certain cases, funds may be used by farmowners to improve land or to buy more land when additional income is needed to pay for adequate buildings.

II. Legal Basis

Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended by Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-70), and the Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962 (42 USC 1471-1483).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Terms

Interest rate is 4% per year on the unpaid principal. Each loan is scheduled for repayment within a period consistent with the borrower's ability to repay. The maximum term is 33 years. Each borrower is expected to refinance the unpaid balance of the loan when able to obtain such refinancing at reasonable rates and terms from other lenders. In fiscal year 1963, $1,599,250 was loaned under provisions of the program in Maryland.

V. Security Requirements

Each loan will be adequately secured to protect the interest of the government.

A loan of more than $2,500 and a loan to be repaid in more than 10 years will be secured by a mortgage on the farm or non-farm tract to be improved and by a mortgage on other property when necessary to adequately secure the loan.

A loan of not more than $2,500 scheduled for repayment within 10 years may be secured by a mortgage on real estate or chattel or other suitable security. A loan of not more than $1,500 scheduled for repayment within 10 years may be secured by a promissory note.

VI. Who May Apply for Loan

An applicant must own either a farm or non-farm tract or be a senior citizen who will become the owner of a minimum adequate building site when the loan is closed. A farmowner may borrow funds to finance housing for his tenants or laborers; an owner of a non-farm tract or a senior citizen may borrow funds only to finance housing for his personal use.

Rural Housing Grants and Loans (Cont'd.)

VII. Where to Apply

County Farmers Home Administration office serving area in which applicant intends to build or improve property. Anyone unable to locate the local office may write the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Urban Renewal

I. Purpose

The purpose of the program is to provide financial and technical assistance to local public agencies, including states, counties, municipalities, or other public bodies, for the planning and carrying out of urban renewal projects involving the redevelopment and/or rehabilitation of slum, blight, deteriorated or deteriorating neighborhoods.

In addition to advances and loans, four types of grants are available to local public agencies:

A. Grants - Grants made to cover a proportionate share of the net cost of urban renewal projects.

B. Relocation Grants - Grants made to reimburse local agencies for the cost of payments to individuals, families, and businesses for moving costs and losses of properties.

C. Community Renewal Grants - Grants made to assist localities in meeting the costs incurred in the preparation of programs covering the full range of urban renewal actions required to meet local needs.

D. Demonstration Grants - Grants made to assist public bodies through demonstration projects, in developing, testing, and reporting new or improved methods of preventing and eliminating blight.

II. Legal Basis

Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended,(42 USCA 1450-1465), is the basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Urban Renewal Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

Grants aggregating $4,725,000,000 are authorized. Of this amount, $10 million may be used for urban renewal demonstration projects.

V. Matching Provisions

Most urban renewal projects are financed under a formula in which the Federal government pays two-thirds of net project cost. Projects approved for execution since the passage of the Housing Act of 1961 in communities with population of 50,000 or less, or in communities in designated Redevelopment Areas with population of 150,000 or less, are eligible for Federal grants of three-quarters of net project cost on the same basis as other communities receive two-thirds grants. Any community may elect to absorb all the planning and survey costs, the full administrative, overhead and legal costs incurred during both planning and execution and to receive a three-fourths grant of the balance of net project costs instead of the normal two-thirds grant.

Federal grants are limited to two-thirds of the costs incurred in the preparation of community renewal programs, and also to two-thirds of the cost of demonstration projects.

Urban Renewal (Cont'd.)

There are no matching requirements by the local public agency on relocation payments.

VI. Method of Distribution

Apportionments of the Federal funds is at the discretion of the Administrator subject to the statutory provision that "the amount of ... financial assistance made available to any locality or local public agency upon submission and processing of proper application therefor shall not be otherwise restricted except on the basis of (1) urgency of need, and (2) feasibility as determined by the Administrator." However, such funds must be within the overall statutory authorization and a State limitation that not more than 12½% of the total grant funds for slum clearance and urban renewal can be expended in any one State. The administrator, without regard to the 12½% limitation, may enter into contracts for grants aggregating not to exceed $100,000,000 with local public agencies in States where more than two-thirds of the maximum grants permitted in the State has been obligated.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

To be eligible for urban renewal assistance, a community is required to have a workable program for utilizing private and public resources for community improvement and preservation, approved by the local governing body and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Federal financial assistance may be made available only to an authorized local public agency.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications should be submitted to one of the Regional Offices of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. After study by the regional office, applications are sent to Washington for final consideration.

IX. Where to Apply

Requests for further information may be sent to the Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410.

Urban Planning Assistance

I. Purpose

The Urban Renewal Administration makes Federal grants available to supplement State and local funds for the purpose of financing timely, comprehensive planning.

The program encourages and assists comprehensive planning for entire urban areas having common or related urban development problems. The planning work embraces all the basic essentials of sound urban development. These include, but are not limited to, comprehensive land use planning to guide residential, commercial, and industrial expansion, and planning the general location of transportation and other facilities, such as schools and sewers, water, and recreational facilities, for the area's growing requirements.

II. Legal Basis

Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Urban Renewal Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

An aggregate of $105 million is the program's statutory authorization.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may be up to two-thirds of the estimated cost of the project, or three-fourths to an official governmental planning agency for any area where there has been a substantial reduction in employment due to the closing of a Federal installation or a decline in government purchasing of articles manufactured in the area or to cities, other municipalities, and counties situated within certain redevelopment areas.

VI. Method of Distribution

Apportionment of the Federal funds is at the discretion of the Administrator.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Nearly all types of urban areas may benefit from the Urban Planning Assistance Program, but the procedure differs for places of less than 50,000 population and those of 50,000 or more.

In general, for cities, other municipalities and counties with a population of less than 50,000, as well as for groups of adjacent communities with a total population below that amount, Federal grants are made to the appropriate State planning agency. The State agency provides planning assistance to the localities.

For metropolitan areas and urban regions with central city or urban concentration of 50,000 or more, Federal grants may be made either to a State planning agency or to an official metropolitan or regional planning agency authorized to perform planning in the area.

Urban Planning Assistance (Cont'd.)

Grants also are available for State and interstate comprehensive planning, for planning in disaster areas, areas experiencing the impact of a Federal installation, and certain areas designated as redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act.

VIII. Application Procedure

A. Cities, other municipalities with less than 50,000 populations and counties apply directly to their State planning agency, which in turn makes application to the HHFA Regional Office.

B. Official State, metropolitan, and regional planning agencies apply directly to the HHFA Regional Office.

C. Official governmental planning agencies for Federally impacted areas, localities which have suffered a major disaster and areas in which there has been a substantial reduction in employment as a result of decline in Federal purchases or are located in redevelopment areas so designated by the Commerce Department under authority of the 1961 Area Redevelopment Act, may apply either to the State planning agency or to the HHFA Regional Office.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information is available from the Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410.

or

The Maryland State Planning Department, 1103 State Office Building, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Public Works Planning

I. Purpose

Interest free advances are made to States and local non-Federal public agencies for the purpose of aiding them in the planning of public works. Funds are made available to encourage States to stockpile public work plans for opportune construction and to maintain economy and efficiency in their planning.

II. Legal Basis

This planning program was initiated by Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Community Facilities Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

Financing is from a revolving fund. In addition to amounts previously allocated, the Housing Act of 1964 authorized the appropriation of an additional $20 million.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Advances for planning purposes are given to eligible applicants and are repayable, without interest, when the public work goes into construction. Outstanding advances to public agencies in any one State are limited to 12½ per cent of the total funds authorized for appropriation.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Advances may be made to any non-Federal public agencies which undertake financing, engineering and architectural surveys, plans, designs, working drawings, specifications, or other actions preparatory to public works construction of any type except public housing.

VIII. Application Procedure

Detailed applications concerning projected programs are first reviewed by the Director of the Regional Community Facilities Administration office and by his advisors. After approval is received, payment of advances is initiated by the CFA according to requests made in the application.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Community Facilities Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410.

Waste Treatment Works Construction

I. Purpose

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, P.L. 660, approved on July 9, 1956, as amended by P.L. 87-88 authorizes grants to be made to any State, municipality, or intermunicipal or interstate agency, for the construction of waste treatment works, including intercepting and outfall sewers.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for sewage treatment works construction grants is included in Section 6 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 USC 466(e)). Section 6(c) cites population and financial need as the factors to be used in allotting funds.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The Act which authorized the appropriation of $50,000,000 for each fiscal year for grants for construction of sewage treatment works was amended in 1961 to authorize appropriations of $80,000,000 for fiscal year 1962, $90,000,000 for fiscal year 1963, and $100,000,000 for fiscal years 1964 through 1967.

V. Matching Provisions

The Act provides that no grant shall be made for any project in an amount exceeding 30 per cent of the estimated reasonable cost thereof as determined by the Secretary, or in an amount exceeding $600,000, whichever is the smaller. For projects serving more than one municipality, these limitations shall be applied to each municipality's share of the cost of the project, provided that the total of the amounts so determined shall not exceed $2,400,000.

Before a grant for construction of a sewage treatment works project may be approved by the Secretary, the grantee must agree to pay all costs of the project over and above the amount of the Federal Grant.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Act provides that funds appropriated for the construction of sewage treatment works shall be allotted among the States as follows: (1) 50 per cent of such sum in the ratio that the propulation of each State bears to the population of all the States, and (2) 50 per cent of such sums in the ratio that the quotient obtained by dividing the per capita income of the U. S. by the per capita income of each State bears to the sum of such quotients for all States.

Under the Act as amended by P.L. 87-88, sums allotted to a State which are not obligated within six months following the fiscal year for which they are allotted shall be reallotted to other States having approved projects for which grants have not been made because of lack of funds.

Waste Treatment Works Construction (Cont'd.)

The reallotment provision will not be operable for fiscal years 1964 and 1965 because language of the Appropriation Act makes these funds available for 18 months only.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The Act authorizes grants to any State, municipality, or intermunicipal or interstate agency for the construction of necessary waste treatment works.

VIII. Application Procedure

The construction grants program is administered in cooperation with the State Water pollution control agencies. Application forms are obtained from the State agencies which review the completed applications for conformance with State water pollution control plans and establish priority for grants. Following State action, the applications are submitted to the regional office of the Department for review and approval.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

(See also "Water Pollution Control" under HEALTH.)

DISASTER RELIEF
& NATIONAL
DEFENSE

Disaster Relief and Repairs

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide funds to States for combating a major disaster which is or threatens to be of great severity and the cause of much hardship. A major disaster may be flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe.

When there is not a sufficient need to declare a "state of major disaster," States may seek emergency aid from other Federal agencies (e.g., the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, or the Housing and Home Finance Agency) which have limited emergency programs.

II. Legal Basis

The authority for this program is derived from Public Law 81-875, the Federal Disaster Act of 1950 (42 USC 1855-1855g).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Emergency Planning.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

Although specific matching of Federal outlays is not required, a Governor who requests disaster assistance must give assurance of a reasonable expenditure for similar purposes from funds of the State or local governments or other agencies, and he must present specific supporting information.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are allocated to a State on the basis of State needs and the severity of the emergency in which it is involved.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

In the case of a large scale and severe emergency, the Governor of the stricken State makes a request to the President of the United States for a major disaster declaration. In the case of lesser emergencies and emergency threats, the State should apply to the Regional Director of the Office of Emergency Planning for advice and assistance.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C. 20504.

(See also "Emergency Loans" under AGRICULTURE.)

State and Local Preparedness Planning

I. Purpose

Under a general requirement that it serve as a staff office to advise the President concerning non-military defense programs, the Office of Emergency Planning assists State and local governments to plan for emergency preparedness. It helps to finance their development of programs to manage natural, industrial, and other resources in time of emergency, and in defining their roles in meeting immediate survival needs and restoring and rehabilitating the Nation as a whole.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is derived from U. S. Code 50 (404).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

Office of Emergency Planning.

IV. Financial Basis

Federal assistance is augmented by State and local funds and personnel.

V. Matching Provision

No matching arrangements. Reimbursed costs include travel, printing, communications and some salaries; other expenses such as overhead are borne by the State.

VI. Method of Distribution

By contract between the U. S. Government (OEP) and the State. Funds allocated on a population grouping basis.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds (Qualifications)

Eligible areas include all States and selected Territories. Prerequisites include designation of an Emergency Planning Director; establishment of a Resource Planning Committee; and creation of planning task groups for various resource areas.

VIII. Application Procedure

Submission of a proposal in accordance with OEP Circular 8900.1A, Administrative Manual for the Development of State Emergency Resources Management Plans.

IX. Where to Apply

The Manual may be obtained from the Office of Emergency Planning.

Civil Defense Contributions for Materials, Facilities, and Equipment

I. Purpose

Under this program, financial contributions are made to the States and their political subdivisions for selected types of civil defense equipment. Emphasis is placed on a shelter-oriented program. No financial aid is provided for the purchase of land.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 USC App. 2251-2297).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Office of Civil Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no statutory limitation on the amount of funds to be used in this program. Federal participation is limited to one-half.

V. Matching Provision

States are required to match the Federal contribution equally. The grants for organizational equipment, materials, and facilities may be equally matched by the State from any non-Federal source which the State determines is consistent with its laws, but state or local contributions of land are excluded from the computation.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds are apportioned to the States on the basis of need for essential materials, facilities, and equipment.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

The governor or other authorized official of a State is responsible for applying to the Office of Civil Defense for necessary funds.

IX. Where to Apply

Requests for further information or for application materials may be made by writing the Director, Maryland Civil Defense Agency, Pikesville, Maryland 21208.

(See also "Surplus Property" under EDUCATION.)

Civil Defense Contribution for Personnel and Administrative Expenses

I. Purpose

Under this program, Federal grants are made to States for essential state and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses on the basis of approved State plans and program papers for civil defense consistent with the approved national plan.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is contained in Section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 USC App. 2286).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army.

IV. Financial Basis

A statutory limitation for contributions under this program has been placed at $25 million.

V. Matching Provision

The statute authorized contributions of up to 50% of the total cost of necessary and essential State and local personnel and administrative expenses.

VI. Method of Distribution

Each State is allotted a basic amount of funds. This basic allotment is increased by a formula which takes into consideration the criticality of the target and support areas of the State; the relative development of civil defense in the State; the State population; and such other factors as the OCD Director shall prescribe.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

After an evaluation of State defense plans, the State Director of Civil Defense prepares an evaluation of State needs in defense areas. Funds are later allocated.

IX. Where to Apply

Application may be made to the Director, Maryland Civil Defense Agency, Pikesville, Maryland 21208.

Civil Defense Training and Education

The Federal Government furnishes support to States and communities by making national resources available and by providing financial assistance to States for training. This support can be classified into the following broad categories:

1. Communities can send selected students to OCD schools for intensive specialized training at no tuition cost and quarters are furnished at a nominal cost. In addition, approved students may have one-half of their essential travel and per diem costs reimbursed by the Federal Government.

2. The Office of Civil Defense contracts with the U. S. Office of Education, Army, U. S. Public Health Service, and Department of Agriculture to give civil defense training in communities.

3. The Office of Civil Defense contracts directly with selected colleges and universities to train local architects and engineers in shelter identification and construction. The Office of Civil Defense also provides specified training in support of the State needs through contractual arrangement with extension divisions of land-grant colleges and State universities.

4. The Office of Civil Defense matches funds with States for approved civil defense courses.

The support outlined in all of the above categories is provided to the State through the State Civil Defense Office. All requests to participate in these Federally supported training activities should be addressed to the State Civil Defense Director.

Civil Defense Education

I. Purpose

This program operates in close liaison with Civil Defense officials through organized education channels to provide adult education in the need for civil defense. Courses include knowledge of the principles and practices of civil defense and experience in personal and community survival planning in time of disaster, particularly nuclear attack.

The program is conducted under the direction of chief state school officers through established education systems in the states. Instruction in the understanding of and protective measures against nuclear hazards, as well as natural disasters, is provided at the local level by teachers who receive special training for this purpose.

II. Legal Basis

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, (Public Law 920, 81st Congress); Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 (23 F.R. 4991); Executive Order 10773 of July 1, 1958 (23 F. R. 5061); Executive Order No. 10952 of July 20, 1961 (26 F.R. 6577); and Executive Order 11001 of February 16, 1962 (27 F.R. 1534).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

An estimated total of $3,800,000 was allocated for use in this program in fiscal year 1965. Funds are made available by the Department of Defense.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

On the basis of a joint estimate of need, contracts are negotiated with the states to reimburse them for the costs for conduct of the program.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

The chief educational agency in any state may enter into agreement with the Commissioner of Education to provide training under this program and receive funds for that purpose. By special provision, contracts have also been extended by the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

VIII. Application Procedure

State educational agencies submit state plans for achieving the objectives of the program. On the basis of these plans, as approved, contracts are negotiated with the states.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Director, Civil Defense Education Staff, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202.

National Guard Centers - Construction

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide funds for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of facilities for use by National Guard units within the States.

II. Legal Basis

The authority for this program is based upon United States Code 10 (2231-2238).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

See Method of Distribution.

V. Matching Provision

States are required to pay that part of the costs of their project which is not covered by the Federal contribution.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal contributions needed for construction to accommodate an increase in strength of the Army or Air Force National Guard may not be more than 75 per cent of the construction cost, excluding the cost or market value of any real property contributed by the State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

Any State or territory of the United States may receive grants under this program provided that it meets program requirements. First, the Secretary of Defense must decide that the facilities are not too large for those Reserve components that will be using them and must judge the practicality of the facility for joint use of two or more Reserve components. Military use of the facility for training purposes and in time of war or national emergency must be assured, although other non-interfering uses may be permitted. State construction is subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of Defense.

Other terms are established by the Secretary of Defense after consultation with the Committees on Armed Services of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives. Any grant in excess of $50,000 requires at least 30 days prior notice to both committees.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for a construction grant should be submitted to the Department of Defense offices in Washington.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information and application materials may be obtained by writing the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D. C., 20310, or Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, Washington, D. C., 20333.

Atomic Energy Commission Payments in Lieu of Property Taxes

I. Purpose

The Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to make payments to State and local governments in lieu of property taxes where the Commission has acquired property previously subject to State and local taxation.

II. Legal Basis

The authority for this program is contained in United States Code 42 (2208).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

IV. Financial Basis

Determined on individual case basis.

V. Matching Provision

See IV.

VI. Method of Distribution

Except where Commission activities cast special burdens on the State or local government, the payment may not exceed taxes which would be payable on the property in the condition in which it was acquired. In any such case, any benefit accruing to the State or local government by reason of the Commission's activities shall be considered in determining the amount of the payment.

VII. Who May Receive Funds

State and local governments as determined on individual case basis.

VIII. Application Procedure

Determined on individual case basis. See IX.

IX. Where to Apply

General Manager, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. 20545.

Atomic Energy Research and Training

I. Purpose

The Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to insure continued research, development, and training and to make arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and loans) for the conduct of research and development activities relating to nuclear processes; the theory and production of atomic energy; the uses of nuclear and radioactive materials for medical, biological, agricultural, health, or military purposes, and for all other purposes, including industrial or commercial purposes; and the protection of health and promotion of safety during research and production activities.

Under the authorization for training, the Commission provides fellowships for graduate study in nuclear science and engineering, radiological physics, industrial hygiene, and industrial medicine, and assists schools to provide educational programs in these fields. University courses in radiobiology are made available to high school and college science teachers. Special training is provided for university faculty members in nuclear aspects of physical and life sciences.

Also, the Commission makes grants and contributions toward the construction and operation of reactors and other facilities and equipment to colleges, universities, hospitals, and certain other institutions for educational and training activities.

II. Legal Basis

The authority for this program is contained in United States Code 42 (2051).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

IV. Financial Basis

In the 1963 fiscal year, a total of $9,285,110 was used to provide fellowships and assistance to schools for use in atomic energy programs. Maryland institutions obtained $141,000 in fiscal year 1963 for such purposes, including $11,300 in use charge waivers.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Determined on individual case basis following review of proposal.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

Request published guides on submission of proposals, specifying in the request the type of proposal contemplated.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by writing the Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. 20545.

Air Pollution Survey, Demonstration, and Control

I. Purpose

A. Control Program Grants - The Clean Air Act authorizes grants to air pollution control agencies for developing, establishing, or improving programs for the prevention and control of air pollution.

B. Survey and Demonstration Grants - Aid is also authorized to be given to States and communities for assessment and definition of air pollution problems and for demonstration of the effectiveness of various control methods.

II. Legal Basis

Authority to make survey and demonstration grants is contained in Section 3 of Public Law 88-206. Authority to make control program grants to air pollution control agencies is contained in Section 4 of Public Law 88-206.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A. Control Program Grants - Section 4 of Public Law 88-206 authorizes funds for grants-in-aid to air pollution control agencies for developing, establishing, or improving programs for the prevention and control of air pollution not to exceed 20 per cent of the total Air Pollution appropriation. The 1965 appropriation provides $4,180,000 for control program grants.

B. Survey and Demonstration Grants - The 1965 appropriation provides $765,000 for this purpose.

V. Matching Provisions

Control program grants matching requirements are variable depending on the character of the organization requesting support. State and local control agencies are eligible for grants of up to two-thirds of the cost of the project. Intermunicipal or interstate agencies are eligible for support up to three-fourths the cost of the project. However, Federal grant funds can be used to match only the amounts of non-Federal funds furnished in excess of the amount spent by the applicant in the year prior to inauguration of the grant-supported project and not more than 12½ per cent of the grant funds available shall be expended in any one State.

Similar matching requirements are administratively applied to survey and demonstration grants.

Air Pollution Survey, Demonstration, and Control (Cont'd.)

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Control Program Grants - Applications are considered on the merits of the particular project for which grant assistance is requested. Such projects may encompass a wide variety of program activities, provided these are for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the air resource of the community, region, or State. Applicants are required to submit "an acceptable workable program" which will describe the type of program to be conducted, and which will indicate the possession of, or the schedule for obtaining (a) survey data as evidence of program necessity, (b) adequate legal authority for control of air pollution, and (c) suitable personnel, equipment, facilities and other necessary resources.

B. Survey and Demonstration Grants - Survey grants are made for the purpose of assessment and definition of the air pollution problems of States and communities. Specific regulations have not yet been established for this activity.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Grants are available to air pollution control agencies as defined in the Act.

VIII. Where to Apply

Application forms for control program and survey and demonstration grants may be obtained from the Office of Program and Survey Grants, Division of Air Pollution, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

(See also "Air Pollution Training.")

Cancer Control and Demonstration

I. Purpose

A. Formula grants for cancer control are made to assist States in initiating and furthering programs to reduce morbidity and mortality from cancer.

B. Project grants are made to governmental agencies and to non-profit professional and voluntary societies, hospitals, medical schools and others, to train physicians, and technologists in cancer control techniques, evaluate cancer detection and prevention possibilities, demonstrate cancer control systems, improve public education in cancer, and for other purposes related to cancer control.

II. Legal Basis

Grants for the prevention, control and eradication of cancer are authorized in the Annual Appropriation Acts. In 1965, they were authorized under P.L. 88-605.

General authority for cooperation with State health agencies is contained in Section 402(f) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 282f).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Cancer control formula and project grants are authorized by the Annual Appropriation Acts and, therefore, there are no statutory limitations on the amounts authorized for appropriation. For fiscal 1965, $3,500,000 was appropriated for formula grants and $5,273,000 for project grants.

V. Matching Provision

The expenditure of cancer control formula grants must be matched by expenditures of an equal amount of State and local funds. There are no matching requirements for project grants.

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Formula Grants - By regulation, funds available for allocation to State Health Departments for control programs are allotted on a formula which takes into consideration the population, financial need, and extent of the cancer problem. By administrative determination, 60 per cent of the funds are allotted on the basis of population weighted by the reciprocal of per capita income, and 40 per cent on the basis of the extent of the cancer problem as measured by mortality from cancer (35 per cent) and the weighted reciprocal measured by mortality from cancer (35 per cent) and the weighted reciprocal of population density (5 per cent) adjusted to insure that each State receives a minimum grant of $25,000 or 25 cents per capita, whichever is less.

Cancer Control and Demonstration (Cont'd.)

B. Project Grants - Cancer control project funds are awarded upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General or his designee (Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases). Recommendations of State Health Officers are sought, concerning applications originating from State or local agencies, societies or institutions.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Formula grants are allocated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Project grants are made to national, State and local non-profit organizations and to State and local public agencies.

VIII. Application Procedure

States are eligible to receive formula grants upon submission and approval of a State plan for their use. Applications for Cancer Control should be made on PHS Form 3183-1.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Chronic Illness and Aged

I. Purpose

Formula grants to assist States to increase the availability and improve the quality of health serviees for the chronically ill and aged were authorized for the fiscal year 1962 under new authority granted by the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961, approved October 5, 1961. Emphasis in the use of the new grant is placed on the development and improvement of nursing care of the sick-at-home, homemaker services, coordinated home care information and referral services, health appraisal, and nursing home care.

II. Legal Basis

Formula grants to States are authorized in Section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 146c).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal 1965, $11,750,000 was appropriated for use in making formula grants. The annual appropriation authorization for all activities specified in Section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act is $50,000,000.

V. Matching Provision

Beginning in fiscal year 1966, matching will be $1.00 of State and local funds to $1.00 Federal grant funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grant funds are allotted among the States by a formula, which as provided by law, takes into consideration the population, financial need, and extent of the health problem. By administrative determination, 40 per cent of the funds are allotted on the basis of population weighted by the reciprocal of per capita income, and 60 per cent of the funds are allotted on the basis of the extent of the health problem as measured by selected population, those 65 years and over, weighted by the reciprocal of per capita income. Allotments to States are adjusted so that each State receives at least a minimum grant of $60,000.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grant funds are allocated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

VIII. Application Procedure

States are eligible to receive formula grants upon submission and approval of a State plan for their use.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Community Health Practice (General Health)

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide financial aid for the improvement of State and local public health services for the prevention and control of disease, disability and premature death. Some aims of the program are: a mass protection of the population in an attempt to prolong productivity of individuals, a reduction of medical costs, a lowering of welfare costs, a strengthening of protection against the interstate spread of disease, and a general promotion of the health and welfare of the population. Recent developments have shifted attention to various categories of diseases and continued research in the prevention of new diseases. The basic purpose of the grant, however, has continued to be the strengthening of a nationwide network of local public health organizations, staff, and services through which the more specialized disease control programs can operate effectively.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the general health grant is included in Section 314(c) and (d) of the Public Health Service Act as amended (42 USC 246).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The current legislation authorizes an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 for each fiscal year from 1962 through 1966. This authorization includes fund provisions for state formula grants providing for community mental health services, formula grants for the chronically ill and aged, radiological health, grants to schools of Public Health for Public Health training, and for certain direct operations (i.e. training and demonstrations) of the Public Health Services. In 1965, the expenditure of $50,000,000 was authorized and $10,000,000 was appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

The expenditure of general health grants must be matched by expenditure of an equal amount of State and local funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

General health grant funds are allotted among the states by a formula which, as provided by law, takes into consideration the population, financial need, and extent of the health problem in the various states. By administrative determination, 95 per cent of the funds are allotted on the basis of population weighted by the reciprocal of per capita income and 5 per cent on the basis of extent of the health problem as measured by the reciprocal of population density.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Funds are allocated to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Community Health Practice (General Health) (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

States are eligible to receive grants upon submission and approval of a State plan for their use.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Community Health Services, Particularly for the Chronically Ill and Aged

I. Purpose

Project grants for studies, experiments, and demonstrations looking toward the development of new or improved methods of providing health services outside the hospital, with particular emphasis on the needs of chronically ill or aged persons, were authorized by the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961, approved October 5, 1961.

II. Legal Basis

Section 316 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, (42 USC 247a).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

An annual appropriation of $10,000,000 is authorized for five years under Section 316 of the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grant requests may be submitted by any State or local public agency or any non-profit private agency, institution, or organization. Projects will be approved by the Surgeon General or his designee after considering the recommendations of an expert review Committee.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Project grants are available to any State or local public agency, or any non-profit private agency, institution, or organization.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for project grants should be submitted to the Office of Grants Management on PHS Form 3854-1 in accordance with applicable terms and conditions.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Chief, Office of Grants Management, Bureau of State Services (CH), Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Crippled Children's Services

I. Purpose

The Crippled Children's Services grant was established for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve services for locating crippled children and for providing medical, surgical, corrective and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and after-care, for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. Subsequent legislation added provisions for services to crippled children (the "B fund") payable to the States without matching requirments to the original plan.

II. Legal Basis

Social Security Act, Title V, Part 2, Sections 511-15, 42 USC, Sec. 712. P.L. 88-156, 77 Stat. 273.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

According to the 1963 Amendments to Title V of the Social Security Act, the following sums are authorized to be appropriated:

> "$25 million for fiscal year 1963; $30 million for fiscal year 1964; $35 million for fiscal year 1965; $40 million for fiscal years 1966 and 1967; $45 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969; and $50 million for the fiscal year 1970 and succeeding fiscal years."

V. Matching Provision

The Act requires that the State match dollar for dollar the funds paid to them under Section 512(a). No matching is required for the funds under Section 512(b).

VI. Method of Distribution

One-half of the crippled children's services grant funds are apportioned among the States in accordance with criteria specified in the law (Section 512 (a)). Funds appropriated under this Section are referred to as "Fund A." Under the formula used, each State receives a grant of $70,000 and such part of the appropriation remaining as the number of children under 21 in the State bears to the total number of such children in the United States (c.f. Bureau of Census reports). The number of children under 21 is used as the index of the number of "crippled children" specified in the law, since adequate statistics on the number of crippled children are not available.

The other half of the crippled children's grant funds (Section 512(b)) is known as "Fund B." From this fund, an amount designated by the Appropriation Act is allocated for special projects for crippled children who are mentally retarded. From the remainder of Fund B, 75 per cent is apportioned among the States, as provided by law, according to the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan. The formula for this apportionment (the first three steps of which are not applicable to the District of Columbia) employs the following steps:

Crippled Children's Services (Cont'd.)

a. Rural Children under 21 years, each State
b. Urban children under 21 years, each State
c. "(a) times 2" plus (b), each State
d. (c) each State multiplied by total children under 21 years, U. S. divided by the sum of (c) for all States (number of children under 21 years for D. C.)
e. (a) plus (b) multiplied by State percentage (one-half the ratio of State per capita income to U. S. per capita income).
f. (d) minus (e) each State
g. (f) each State multiplied by (total Fund A., U. S., plus Fund B to be apportioned, U. S. divided by sum of (f) for all States).
h. (g) minus Fund A., each State.
i. Trial apportionment for minimum allotment of $50,000. To any State for which (h) is less than $50,000, the sum of $50,000 is assigned. The sum of amounts so assigned is subtracted from the total of Fund B to be apportioned. The remainder is then distributed to other States in proportion to amounts shown in (h). If any State receives less than $50,000, succeeding trial apportionments are required until no State receives less than $50,000.

The remaining 25 per cent of Fund B is reserved for special projects of regional or national significance which may contribute to the advancement of services for crippled children, and payment is made on a project basis.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The formula grants are available to State crippled children's agencies. The special project grants (the remaining 25 per cent of Fund B as described above) are available to State crippled children's agencies and to institutions of higher learning.

VIII. Application Procedure

State crippled children's agencies are required to submit plans for spending formula grants that meet the conditions of plan approval specified in the Social Security Act and that assure good quality of service. These plans are approved by the Children's Bureau each year. In order to apply for special project grants, State crippled children's agencies and institutions of higher learning submit applications, with a description of the proposed project and plan for use of Federal funds, to the Children's Bureau. The projects are reviewed and approved by the Bureau.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Dental Health

I. Purpose

The general purpose of the dental health grant is to stimulate the development of adequate State and local resources to combat the increasing dental health problem of the Nation.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the dental health grant is included in Section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act as amended (42 USC 246). Section 314(d) of the Public Health Service Act as amended cites the basic allotment factors of population, financial need, and extent of the problem. Sections 51.1(c), 51.1(i), and 51.2(h) of the Public Health Service Regulations define these factors and Section 51.3(i) describes the allocation. Section 51.9(a) prescribes the matching ratio.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $520,000 was authorized and a like amount was appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

The expenditure of dental health grants must be matched by expenditures of an equal amount of State and local funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are allocated among the States, taking into consideration the statutorily required factors of population, financial need, and extent of the problem.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Formula grant funds are allocated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

VIII. Application Procedure

States are eligible to receive formula grants upon submission and approval of a State plan for their use.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Heart Disease Control

I. Purpose

The National Heart Act, approved June 16, 1948, authorized an appropriation for each fiscal year for grants to assist the states in establishing and maintaining organized community programs for heart disease control, including grants for demonstrations and the training of personnel, and develop, and assist states and other agencies in the use of the most effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart diseases. The legislation for this grant provided for submission of a Plan by a political subdivision of a State or any public or non-profit agency if the State health authority has not submitted a Plan prior to August 1 of any fiscal year, but the Plan must be submitted through the State health authority and have its approval.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the Heart Disease Control grant is included in Section 314(e) of the Public Health Service Act as amended (42USC 246(e). Section 314(e) cites the basic factors of population and financial need for the allocation of funds. Sections 51.1(c) and 51.1(i) of the Public Health Service Regulations (42 CFR) define these factors. Section 51.3(e) describes the allocation. Section 51.9(a) prescribes the matching ratio.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

No limitation is fixed in the legislation on the amount of the appropriation for the heart disease control grants. In fiscal 1965, $7,000,000 was appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

Expenditure of heart disease control grants must be matched by expenditures of an equal amount of State and local funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

Heart disease control grant funds are allotted among the states by a formula, which, as provided by law, takes into consideration the population and financial need. By administrative determination, 38 per cent of the appropriation is allocated on the basis of 50 cents per capita for the first 100,000 population, or fraction thereof, and 62 per cent of appropriation is allocated on the basis of population weighted by index of financial need.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Formula grant funds are allocated to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Heart Disease Control (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

States are eligible to receive formula grants upon submission and approval of a State Plan for their use.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Hospital and Medical Facility Planning Grants

I. Purpose

Project grants are awarded to help develop comprehensive regional, metropolitan area, or other local area plans for health and related facilities.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for grants to assist in the areawide planning of health and related facilities is included in Public Law 88-443.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal 1965, a sum of $2,500,000 was authorized and a like sum appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share may not exceed 50 per cent of the cost of the project.

VI. Method of Distribution

On the basis of demonstrated need and value for comprehensive planning of health facilities, project grants will be made to Hill-Burton State agencies for planning activities by that agency or by organized planning groups in regions, metropolitan areas, and local communities designated by the State agency.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Hill-Burton State agencies in their own behalf or in behalf of public and non-profit agencies and organizations are eligible.

VIII. Application Procedure

The organized planning group at the local level should consult with the State agency responsible for administering the Hill-Burton program within its State.

Grants will be made on the basis of applications submitted and approved by Hill-Burton State agencies. The agency will, in turn, transmit the documents, along with its recommendations, to the Public Health Service for final approval.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services - Research Projects

I. Purpose

Grants for research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services are made to help improve the operation, functioning and general usefulness and effectiveness of maternal and child health and crippled children's services by providing financial support for studies that may contribute to the advancement of health services for mothers and children. Some examples of areas to be investigated are: new approaches in providing maternity health services; methods of increasing the effectiveness of child health programs, especially services for school-age children; health services for mentally retarded children, factors affecting the use of community health resources, prevalence of handicapping conditions, costs of services, evaluation of the effectiveness of programs.

II. Legal Basis

P.L. 88-156, the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963. 77 Stat. 273.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The initial appropriation, $1,500,000 was approved February 10, 1964, and the total appropriation was obligated. The appropriation for 1965 is $3,000,000.

V. Matching Provision

There is no requirement of matching funds but to assure that a maximum number of projects are supported by available Federal funds, it is expected that each applicant will finance as large a part of the project cost as possible.

VI. Method of Distribution

Applications are reviewed, evaluated and recommended for approval by an advisory group appointed for this purpose. Projects are approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau after considering the recommendations made by the advisory group.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grants may be made to public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning, and to public or other non-profit agencies and organizations engaged in research or in the provision of maternal and child health services or crippled children's programs. Grants are not available to individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications are submitted on Children's Bureau Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services research grant forms. The formal application includes a narrative description of the proposed project and a budget. Applications are reviewed by Bureau staff and a panel of correspondents and then by an advisory group which recommends action.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Maternal and Child Health Services

I. Purpose

The maternal and child health services grant program proposes to enable each State to extend and improve services for promoting the health of mothers and children and to initiate special projects for the mentally retarded, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress.

II. Legal Basis

Social Security Act, Title V, Part 1, Sections 501-5, USC, Sec. 702. P.L. 88-156, 77 Stat. 273.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

According to the 1963 Amendments to Title V of the Social Security Act, the following sums are authorized for appropriation:

> "$25 million for fiscal year 1963; $30 million for fiscal year 1964; $35 million for fiscal year 1965; $40 million for fiscal years 1966 and 1967; $45 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969; and $50 million for fiscal year 1970 and succeeding fiscal years."

V. Matching Provision

The Act required that States match dollar for dollar the funds paid to them under Section 502(a). No matching is required for the funds under Section 502(b).

VI. Method of Distribution

One-half of the maternal and child health grant funds are apportioned among the States by a formula specified in the law (Section 502(a)). Funds apportioned under this Section are referred to as "Fund A." Under this formula, each State receives a grant of $70,000, and such part of the appropriation remaining as the number of live births in the State bears to the total number in the United States.

The other half of the maternal and child health grant funds (Section 502(b)) is known as "Fund B." From this fund, $1 million is allocated for special projects for mentally retarded children. From the remainder of Fund B, 75 per cent is apportioned among the States, as provided by law, according to the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan. The formula for this apportionment employs the following steps (steps (a) through (c) not applicable to the District of Columbia):

a. Rural live births, each State
b. Urban live births, each State
c. /(a) times 2/ plus (b), each State
d. (c), each State, multiplied by total live births, U. S., divided by sum of (c) for all states. /number of live births for D. C./
e. (a) plus (b), each State, multiplied by State percentage (one-half the ratio of State per capita income to U. S. per capita income).

f. (d) minus (e) each State.
g. (f), each State, multiplied by (total Fund A, U. S., plus Fund B to be apportioned, U. S., divided by sum of (f) for all States).
h. (g) minus Fund A, each State.
i. Trial apportionment for minimum allotment of $50,000. To any State for which (h) is less than $50,000 the sum of $50,000 is assigned. The sum of amounts so assigned is subtracted from the total of Fund B to be apportioned. The remainder is then distributed to other States in proportion to amounts shown in (h). If any State receives less than $50,000, succeeding trial apportionments are required until no State receives less than $50,000.

The remaining 25 per cent is reserved for a special project of regional or national significance which may contribute to the advancement of maternal and child health, and payment is made on a project basis.

In gathering appropriation data, the annual reports by the National Vital Statistics Division (for gathering live birth data) and the average for three years of the Department of Commerce per capita income report are used.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The formula grants are available to State health agencies. The special project grants (the remaining 25 per cent of Fund B as described above) are available to State health agencies and to institutions of higher learning.

VIII. Application Procedure

In applying for formula grants, State health agencies submit plans for proposed expenditures and needs to the Children's Bureau. In order to apply for special project grants, State health agencies and institutions of higher learning submit applications, with a description of the proposed project and plan for use of Federal funds, to the Children's Bureau. The projects are reviewed and approved by the Bureau.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Maternity and Infant Care Projects

I. Purpose

The 1963 Amendments to Title V (P.L. 88-156, 77 Stat. 273) authorize a new program of project grants for maternity and infant care in order to help reduce the incidence of mental retardation caused by complications associated with child bearing. Grants may be approved for the provision of necessary health care to prospective mothers (including after childbirth, health care to mothers and their infants) who have or are likely to have conditions associated with childbearing which increase the hazards to the health of the mothers or their infants (including those which may cause physical or mental defects in the infants) and whom the State or local health agency determines will not receive necessary health care because they are from low-income families or for other reasons beyond their control.

II. Legal Basis

P.L. 88-156, 77 Stat. 273.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $15 million was authorized and a like sum appropriated for use in this program.

Seven grants were approved for $4,682,685 in fiscal year 1964. These are for projects in Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mongongalia County, West Virginia, Richmond County and 10 surrounding counties in Georgia and New York City.

V. Matching Provision

Federal funds may not exceed 75 per cent of the cost of any project exclusive of general agency overhead.

VI. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grants may be made to the State health agency of any State, and with the consent of the State health agency in the case of a project in which such agency is unable or unwilling to participate, to the health agency of any political subdivision of the State.

VII. Application Procedures

Applications must include written plan material giving a descriptive exposition of the project including geographical area covered, objectives, eligibility for service, description of services, personnel and evaluation. State agency consent must be included when the application is by a local health agency.

VIII. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Mental Health

I. Purpose

The purpose of the Mental Health grant is to assist the States in establishing, maintaining, and expanding community mental health services in an effort to improve the mental health of the people of the United States and to prevent and curtail the need for hospital care of the mentally ill.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the mental health grant is included in Section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act as amended (42 USC 246). Section 18, P.L. 896, 84th Congress, approved August 1, 1956, extends the mental health grant to Guam. Sections 51.1(c), 51.1(i), and 51.2(d) of the Public Health Service Regulations (42 CFR) define these factors and Section 51.3(d) prescribes the range of percentage distribution for each factor. Section 51.9(a) prescribes the matching ratio.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Section 314(c), as amended, of the Public Health Service Act, authorizes an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 for each fiscal year from 1962 through 1966. This authorization also includes formula grants to States for general health, community health project grants, formula grants for the chronically ill and aged, radiological health, and training grants to schools of public health and for certain direct operations (such as training and demonstrations) of the Public Health Service in carrying out the purposes of the program. During the fiscal year of 1965, $50 million was authorized for the program and $6,750,000 appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

The expenditure of mental health grants must be matched by expenditures of equal amounts of State and local funds.

VI. Method of Distribution

Mental health grant funds are allotted among the States by a formula which, as provided by law, takes into consideration the population, financial need, and extent of the mental health problem in the various States. By administrative determination, 30 per cent of the funds is allotted on the basis of population weighted by the reciprocal of per capita income and 70 per cent on the basis of the extent of the mental health problem, which is considered to be directly proportional to population. Allotments are adjusted to insure that each State receives a minimum grant, determined administratively, based on the amount of the total appropriation. In 1964, the minimum amount per State was $115 thousand. In weighting the population by the reciprocal of per capita income, funds are channeled into those areas least financially able to meet their public health problems.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Formula grant funds are allocated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

VIII. Application Procedure

States are eligible to receive formula grants upon submission and approval of a State plan for their use.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Special Assistant for Field Operations, Office of the Director, National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Mental Retardation - Comprehensive Planning

I. Purpose

The objective of this program is to assist the States (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) to plan for and take other steps leading to comprehensive State and community action to combat mental retardation.

II. Legal Basis

Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 USC 1305), P.L. 88-156.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of $2,200,000 was appropriated for this program on February 10, 1964. $1,140,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

Each State which receives a grant will need to spend on mental retardation planning during the grant period and from sources other than this grant at least $1 for every $3 of expenditures from this grant.

VI. Method of Distribution

The sum of $30,000 was earmarked for each of the 55 eligible jurisdictions and was reserved through August 30, 1964, together with funds which were not initially earmarked, are available on an unearmarked basis for approving applications for a new grant from jurisdictions which had not previously received a grant and for a supplemental grant from jurisdictions for which a grant had previously been made.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

A single State agency (which may be an interdepartmental agency) designated by the State as the sole agency for carrying out the purposes for which this grant program is eligible in each State.

VIII. Application Procedure

The designated State agency submits an application to the appropriate Public Health Service Regional Health Director, and it is reviewed on an inter-agency basis at this regional office and again at headquarters by a committee which makes recommendations to the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases. Final determination concerning each project is made by the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Neurological and Sensory Disease Service - Projects for Community Service

I. Purpose

Grants are made available to stimulate the development, expansion, or improvement of community service activities which identify and deal with problems of neurological, visual, and communicative disorders, such as epilepsy, mental retardation, glaucoma, hearing disability, etc. The activities may involve the preventive, diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitative aspects of these disorders and may include services to patients, population screening program, demonstration of techniques to health personnel, the establishment of referral procedures, etc.

II. Legal Basis

The 1965 Appropriation Act, Public Law 88-605.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Approximately $1,950,000 was authorized for use in the Community Service Program for fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Requirements

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Financial grants are made available on the recommendation of a review committee of outside consultants and approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General or his designee.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Any State or local public agency or any non-profit private agency, institution, or organization in the United States (including Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) is eligible to apply for Community Service or Training Grants.

VIII. Application Procedure

The deadline for receipt of completed applications is March 1, August 1, and December 1, for review by non-Federal review panels meeting in June, October, and February. New applications for service training grants by academic institutions and from national agencies are submitted directly to the Office of Grants Management, Bureau of State Services, (Community Health). Other institutional applications (including those submitted by local affiliates of national agencies) are transmitted through the appropriate State Health Officer and Regional Health Director to the Office of Grants Management.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Radiological Health State Program Development

I. Purpose

State program development grants are to assist the states to develop their own capabilities in the field of radiological health with particular emphasis being given to monitoring X-ray units, and to increased state surveillance of environmental radiation, including fallout.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the State program development grants is included in Section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 246).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In the fiscal year of 1965, the sum of the appropriation for these projects totalled $2,500,000.

V. Matching Provision

The states are required to match Federal grant funds on a 1 for 1 basis.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are allotted among the states by a formula which takes into consideration such things as: population, financial need and extent of the problem in each state. The extent of the radiological health problem in each state is determined by the Surgeon General and takes into consideration such things as:

1. The number of non-federal physicians, dentists, and osteopaths in each state;

2. The number of nuclear reactors in each state;

3. The number of individuals or establishments in each state licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission or state for the use, production, distribution, or sale of by-product materials.

4. The number of uranium mines and mills, and the number of employees thereof, engaged in uranium mining or in refining ore in each state.

By administrative determination, 35 per cent of the funds are allotted on the basis of population weighted by the reciprocal of the per capital income, and 65 per cent on the basis of the extent of the radiological health problem as measured by the number of sources of radiation in each state. By weighting the population and the extent of the problem by the index of financial need, funds are channeled into those areas least financially able to meet this public health problem. Allotments are adjusted so that each State receives a minimum grant of $15,000 or 15 cents per capita, whichever is less.

Radiological Health State Program Development (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

State agencies which have responsibility for conducting radiological health programs.

VIII. Application Procedure

Plans for use of radiological health funds should be kept separately from state health plans and should be turned into the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices for review and approval. After the plans have been approved, the states are eligible to receive grant payments in accordance with formula described above.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Radiological Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Tuberculosis Control

I. Purpose

Grants are given to assist states in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis. Two types of awards are given.

A. Formula Grants: Formula grant funds are distributed to the states on a mathematical basis to insure the continuation of basic tuberculosis control services such as laboratory services, record and statistical services and to insure the continuation of direction, coordination and planning.

B. Special Project Grants: Tuberculosis Control Project grants are made available to states and their political subdivisions for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Surgeon General's Task Force on Tuberculosis Control.

II. Legal Basis

Formula grants are authorized in Section 314(b) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 246). Special Project Grants of money, services, supplies, and equipment for control of tuberculosis is contained in the 1965 Appropriation Act, P.L. 88-605.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, a sum of $3 million was appropriated for formula grant programs, and a total of $5 million was appropriated for project grant programs.

V. Matching Provision

A. Formula Grants: As required in the annual Appropriation Acts beginning with the fiscal year of 1955, the expenditure of tuberculosis grant funds must be matched by expenditure of an equal amount of state and local funds.

B. Special Project Grants: None

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Formula Grants: Tuberculosis grant funds are allotted among the states by a formula which, as provided by law, takes into consideration the population, financial need, and extent of the tuberculosis problem in the various states. By administrative determination, 20 per cent of the funds is allotted on the basis of population weighted by the reciprocal of per capita income, and 80 per cent on the basis of extent of the tuberculosis problem as measured by tuberculosis morbidity and mortality and evaluation of program needs.

Tuberculosis Control (Cont'd.)

B. Special Project Grants: Special Project Grants are allocated to states and other political subdivisions depending upon the magnitude of the problem. At the present time, the magnitude of the problem is determined by the number of new cases reported in any given area.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

A. Formula Grants: Formula grant funds are allocated to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

B. Special Project Grants: Any state or, with the approval of the state health authority, any county, health district or other political subdivision of a state may apply for a project grant.

VIII. Application Procedure

A. Formula Grants: States are eligible to receive formula grants upon submission and approval of a state plan for their use.

B. Special Project Grants: Application for project grants should be made on PHS Form 3951-1 and should include (1) project description setting forth the specific need, objectives, etc., (2) a budget estimating the resources required for the project.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia 30323.

Vaccination Assistance

I. Purpose

The Vaccination Assistance Act, approved October 23, 1962, permits funds to be made available to assist states and communities in carrying out intensive vaccination programs designed to protect their populations, particularly all preschool children, against poliomyelitis, diptheria, whooping cough, and tetanus. Funds are now available for the purchase of vaccines needed to protect children not served by school vaccination programs; for salaries of health personnel involved in such programs; for studies to determine the immunization needs of communities; and for personnel and related expenses needed to maintain additional epidemiologic and laboratory surveillance occasioned by such programs.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 87-868 authorizes this program by amending Title III of the Public Health Service Act by adding Section 317, "Grants for Intensive Vaccination Programs." (42 USC 247b.)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The Act authorized $14,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and $11,000,000 each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1964, and June 30, 1965. In fiscal year 1965, $8 million was appropriated for program use.

Assistance may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement; vaccine is provided in lieu of funds upon request.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Assistance is in the form of a financial grant. Funds are available to any eligible applicant upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General or his designee.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any state (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) is eligible for assistance. Any political subdivision of a state is eligible when its application is approved by the State Health Authority.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms may be obtained from any regional office of the Public Health Service. Applications from political subdivisions of states must be transmitted through the appropriate state health offices

for his approval. All applications must be transmitted through the appropriate regional health director.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia, 30323.

Venereal Disease Control

I. Purpose

The purpose for the venereal disease control grant (authorized May, 1938) is to assist states in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment and control of syphilis and gonorrhea in the United States on a permanent, national basis. Since 1953, the major emphasis of the grant has changed from its concern with inpatient treatment centers to case-finding and outpatient services. Project grants have replaced formula grants which have had no appropriation since 1953.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the venereal disease control program is contained in Section 314(a) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 246).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the fiscal year of 1965, no funds were appropriated for formula grants while $6,209,000 was appropriated for project grants.

V. Matching Provision

None for project grants.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants for special projects are made to states and local jurisdictions on the basis of project applications describing the need, the objectives of the project, the geographical scope, and the personnel and funds available and required. Such projects are in areas where venereal disease incidence and prevalence are high, with particular emphasis on: (a) areas showing significant increases in venereal disease morbidity; (b) areas containing large numbers of transients; and (c) areas with high venereal disease incidence rates among younger age groups.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Project grants are made to the states and their political subdivisions.

VIII. Application Procedure

The application form (PHS 9982) for project grants consists of three sections: the formal application, the project plan, and the project budget.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia 30323.

Water Pollution Control

I. Purpose

The Water Pollution Control Program grant is used for the purpose of assisting states and interstate agencies in meeting the costs of establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention and control of water pollution.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the Water Pollution Control program grants is included in Section 5(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 466d (a)).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

An annual appropriation of $5,000,000 is authorized for grants to states or interstate agencies until the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. During the 1965 fiscal year, $4,700,000 of this sum was allotted to state research and $300,000 to interstate project programs.

V. Matching Provision

The matching requirements are variable based on per capita income. The Federal share for any state equals 100 per cent less the percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per cent as the per capita income of such state bears to the per capita income of the United States. The Federal share for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands is 66-2/3 per cent. The Federal share may not be more than 66-2/3 per cent or less than 33-1/3 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Under current legislation, the water pollution control program funds which are appropriated for the states are allotted by statutory provision on the basis of the population, the extent of the water pollution problem, and financial need. The Act does not specify the basic factors for allotting funds to interstate agencies. By regulation, these funds are allotted generally on the same basis as state allottments, utilizing the population, financial need, and other data applicable to those states which comprise the interstate agency. By regulation, for the state allotment a basic grant of $12,000 is made; and of the balance, 66-2/3 per cent is allotted on the basis of population weighted by the reciprocal of per capita income and 33-1/3 per cent on the basis of extent of the problem as measured by weighted density of population and number of industrial establishments discharging industrial wastes. The same factors and percentages apply to interstate agencies, except that there is no basic grant in this allotment.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Grants are available to state and interstate water pollution control agencies as defined in the Act.

VIII. Application Procedure

For each fiscal year, agencies making applications for funds submit a plan to the appropriate HEW Regional Office, together with a request for payment of all or a part of the allotment for the first six-month period. Content of the plan is specified in Section 5 of the Act.

Water Pollution Control (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Water Supply and Pollution Control Demonstration

I. Purpose

Demonstration grants are awarded to public and private agencies, institutions, organizations and to individuals to support field investigations and to expedite the application of new methods into actual water pollution control practice.

II. Legal Basis

Section 4(a) (2) of Public Law 660 (84th Congress), as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, a total of $1,165,000 was appropriated for this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Demonstration grants are designed to support investigations and studies of an applied nature, and to demonstrate the feasibility of new methods. Criteria for review are the same as for research grants, with the additional requirement that the applicant demonstrate a willingness and ability to contribute significantly to the financial support of the project.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Demonstration grants are awarded to public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, and to individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for support must be applicant initiated. Potential project directors on Demonstration Grants should submit PHS Form No. 3990. Forms should be submitted to Research and Training Grants Branch, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20201.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Research and Training Grants Branch, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Air Pollution Training

I. Purpose

To provide funds for grants to individuals and to institutions for training in air pollution control.

II. Legal Basis

Authority to make training grants is contained in Section 3 of Public Law 88-206.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $998,000 was appropriated for use in this program. This sum is exclusive of grants to individuals who receive a separate appropriation.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Traineeships - These awards are made for postgraduate professional training in research or control activities relating to air pollution problems. The applicants for grants are judged according to their basic qualifications and to the appropriateness of their training to air pollution research or control activities.

Applications are received and referred to the Air Pollution Training Committee for review by non-Federal experts in air pollution control and research activities. This Committee makes recommendations to the Chief of the Division of Air Pollution who studies them and forwards them to the Surgeon General for action.

B. Survey and Demonstration Grants - Survey grants are made for the purpose of assessment and definition of the air pollution problems of States and communities. Specific regulations have not yet been established for this activity.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grants are available to air pollution control agencies as defined in the Act.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms for control program and survey and demonstration grants may be obtained from the Office of Program and Survey Grants, Division of Air Pollution, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Air Pollution Training (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Air Pollution, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Cancer Control Training

I. Purpose

Training grants are made for the support of curriculum and of students for cytodiagnostic training, for the support of senior clinical traineeships for physicians, and for continuing medical and other professional education.

II. Legal Basis

Training grants are authorized in the Annual Appropriation Acts. In 1965, they were authorized under Public Law 88-605.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Cancer control grants are authorized by Annual Appropriation Acts and, therefore, there are no statutory limitations on the amount authorized for appropriation. The amount reserved for training activities in fiscal year 1965 is approximately $1.8 million. Training grants, except Senior Clinical Traineeships, compete with other activities for project grants.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Cancer control training project funds are awarded upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General or his designee (Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases). Recommendations of State Health Officers are sought concerning applications originating from State or local agencies, societies, or institutions.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Appropriation Act language authorizes grants-in-aid to State Health Departments and other public or private non-profit organizations and individuals for training in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for senior clinical traineeships (post residency traineeships in cancer for physicians) are made on PHS Form 4109-1. Applications for project grant assistance for cytotechnologists' training are made on PHS Form 4465. PHS Form 3183-1 is used for applications for grants in support of other professional education project grants.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Dental Auxiliary Utilization Training

I. Purpose

Dental Auxiliary Utilization Training Grants are available to help establish, expand, or continue within dental school curricula, programs for teaching undergraduate dental students the proper and effective use of dental auxiliaries, particularly trained chairside dental assistants.

II. Legal Basis

Section 422(f) of the Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no limitation on the amount of funds authorized under this program. In fiscal year 1965, $2,269,000 was the amount appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Applications are reviewed at three levels: (1) administrative review by the staff of the Manpower and Education Branch, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources; (2) technical evaluation by the Advisory Committee on Dental Student Training; and (3) final action by the National Advisory Dental Research Council. The Advisory Committee on Dental Student Training, which recommends the appropriate action to the Council, is composed of five experts, plus several consultants, from the dental education field.

Factors considered in reviewing the application include adherence to the primary objective of the program, relative effectiveness of the proposed training mechanism and the number of undergraduate dental students trained.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Funds are available to all schools of dentistry in the United States, its territories and possessions.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application is to be made on forms PHS 2499 prescribed by the Public Health Service and should be submitted four months prior to the council meetings which are held in March, June, and November.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Manpower and Education Branch, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, Bureau of State Services (Community Health), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Environmental Health Sciences Training

I. Purpose

Grants are provided to stimulate and support research training involving the capabilities of the basic sciences as related to environmental health to increase the nation's competence to effectively transmit health knowledge and research ecological problems. A training grant provides funds to an institution for the support of its graduate training program and for stipends and allowances awarded to trainees selected by the institution.

II. Legal Basis

Section 301, Public Health Service Act as amended (42 USC 241).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $2,262,000 was appropriated for use in this program in fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The criteria used in considering applications are as follows:

1. The proven or potential capability of the institution as demonstrated by its research, the competency of the faculty, availability of facilities, and its training record in the particular field of interest;

2. The depth of orientation of the program of training to the field of interest;

3. Whether the request actually represents a development and expansion of an established or new program of training;

4. The adequacy and appropriateness of the proposed budget to carry out the training program.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Only public and other non-profit organizations are eligible for training grants.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms and instructions may be obtained from the Office of Resource Development.

Environmental Health Sciences Training (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Research and Training Grants Branch, Office of Resource Development, Bureau of State Services (Environmental Health), Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Graduate Training in Public Health

I. Purpose

The Surgeon General may make project grants to schools of public health and to those schools of nursing or engineering which provide graduate or specialized training in public health for nurses or engineers, for the purpose of strengthening or expanding graduate public health training in such schools.

These grants will be made to assist these schools in improving and enriching their programs to meet the needs of changing and emerging public health programs; in strengthening programs of basic training in public health administration; in developing and demonstrating improved public health training methods and procedures; and in enlarging faculties and supporting staff to provide for increased enrollments. As such, the purpose is to augment rather than to replace funds now available for public health training programs.

II. Legal Basis

Section 309 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 242g).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Appropriations are authorized and ceilings established for each fiscal year through June 30, 1969. In fiscal 1965, $2,500,000 was authorized for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

These grants are made by the Surgeon General for projects recommended to him by the National Advisory Committee on Public Health Training. One-third of the grant amount is paid automatically about one month before the beginning date of the grant. The grantee applies for the rest of the funds as he needs them.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The following types of schools may receive aid: (1) schools of public health accredited for the degree of M.P.H. by the American Public Health Association; (2) schools of nursing accredited by the National League of Nursing that provide graduate or specialized preparation in public health for nurses; (3) schools of engineering accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development that provide graduate or specialized training in public health for engineers; (4) Departments of preventive medicine in schools of medicine accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education; and (5) Departments of preventive or community dentistry in schools of dentistry accredited by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association.

Graduate Training in Public Health (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for these grants are made on PHS Form 3013-1.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, 25, D. C.

Health Professions Student Loans

I. Purpose

This program provides for the establishment of student loan funds in accredited schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, and optometry from which the schools may make long-term, low-interest loans to students who are in need of loans to pursue courses leading to the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery (or equivalent degree), Doctor of Osteopathy, and Doctor of Optometry. Preference is to be given to persons who enter as first-year students after June 30, 1963, not only during their first year but as long as they continue to pursue an eligible course of study and to meet other requirements of the program and the school.

II. Legal Basis

Title VII of the Public Health Service Act as amended (42 USC, Chapter 6A).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1966, $15,400,000 was authorized for use in this program. Such amounts as may be necessary to enable students who have received a loan for any academic year ending before July 1, 1966, to complete their educations will be distributed for three succeeding years.

V. Matching Provision

Participating schools are required to deposit an amount of not less than one-ninth of the amount allocated by the Federal Government in their loan funds; however, the Federal Government may make a loan to the school for the one-ninth where funds are not reasonably available from non-Federal sources.

There are no matching requirements for individuals borrowing from the established loan fund of a participating school.

VI. Method of Distribution

If the total amount requested by all participating schools for any fiscal year is less than the amount appropriated, each school will receive the amount requested. If the total amount requested exceeds the amount appropriated, each school will receive an amount which bears the same ratio to the total available funds as its estimated enrollment for the fiscal year bears to the estimated total enrollment in all participating schools, except that no school will receive more than it requested.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Public and non-profit private schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, and optometry which have been accredited by the recognized bodies approved for this purpose by the Commissioner of Education. (A new school which, by reason of an insufficient period of operation, is not yet eligible for

Health Professions Student Loans (Cont'd.)

accreditation shall be deemed accredited for the purposes of this program if the Commissioner of Education finds, after consultation with the appropriate accrediting body, that there is reasonable assurance that the school will be accredited on or prior to the time of completion of its course of study by the first students who receive loans under the program.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Schools wishing to apply for participation in the Health Professions Student Loan Program should submit an application to the Chief, Training Resources Branch, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service Official application forms (Forms PHS 4663-1 and 4663-2 for first-time applicants, Form PHS 4663-2 alone for annual allocations) are available from that office.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Training Resources Branch, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

International Centers for Medical Research and Training

I. Purpose

The NIH program of International Center for Medical Research and Training was established in response to the objectives outlined by the Congress under the International Health Research Act of 1960 (P.L. 86-610). In 1961, an appropriation of five million dollars was issued to help the NIH in developing its program. Five United States universities are developing research and research training centers at domestic and foreign sites for the pursuit of medical investigations relevant to our domestic research interests.

The international centers thus created afford to American investigators environmental, ethnic, and medical conditions not available for study within the United States but which are pertinent to the health of the American people. Multidisciplinary programs currently developing in these foreign research centers encompass the full spectrum of elements which intimately influence disease in this country and throughout the world, including not only the problems of acute and chronic disease but also social and economic factors.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 301 and 303, Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 241 and 242f).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Since 1961, five International Centers have been created by American universities (California, Tulane, Johns Hopkins, Louisiana State, and Maryland). The two participating Maryland universities, Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland are sponsoring the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine in India and the Institute of Hygiene at Lahore in West Pakistan, respectively. Through the fiscal year of 1964, Johns Hopkins has received $1,633,727 and the University of Maryland $1,672,677 for research programs.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are distributed in response to applications from eligible universities. A special PHS advisory committee and one of the Service's advisory councils review requests and submit accepted applications to the Surgeon General.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Recognized U. S. universities with long-established interest in the region where training is located and special competence in pursuing medical research in the tropics may apply.

International Centers for Medical Research and Training (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

After consultation with the Office of International Research, a university official in charge of application must submit detailed information concerning the project to the OIR.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Neurological and Sensory Disease Service - Projects for Training of Health Service Personnel

I. Purpose

Grants are made available for training physicians and allied medical personnel for community services in the detection, diagnosis, treatment and management of individuals with neurological disorders. Grants are made to institutions for program expansion, improvement, or curriculum enrichment; for trainee stipends to attend short-term institutes and seminars; and to individuals to receive traineeships for specialized experience. Training programs eligible for support include regular academic programs, short courses, institutes, seminars, etc., or special demonstrations of better methods of manpower utilization and new teaching techniques and may be directed to any level of training, except residency training. This program was initiated in 1962.

II. Legal Basis

The 1965 Appropriation Act, Public Law 88-605.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Since this program is funded by the Annual Appropriation Act, there is no statutory limitation on the amounts authorized for its continuation. In fiscal year 1965, approximately $1.5 million was reserved for its uses.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Neurological and sensory disease training project funds are awarded upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General or his designee (Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases).

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Any State or local public agency or any non-profit private agency, institution, or organization in the United States (including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) is eligible to apply for a community training grant. To be considered for a training grant, the institution must have an accredited or acceptable program.

Individual traineeships are available to allied medical personnel for specialized training and to physicians who have completed their residencies for additional training in neurological and sensory diseases.

VIII. Application Procedure

New applications for service training grants by academic institutions and from national agencies are submitted directly to the Office of Grants Management, Bureau of State Services, (Community Health). Individual traineeship applications are submitted directly to the Neurological and Sensory Disease Service Program six months prior to the start of the proposed training.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Chronic Diseases, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Nurse - Scientist Graduate Training

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to support needed research training in nursing; to stimulate and promote interest in studies to improve nursing practice; and to identify scientific talent and resources to achieve these purposes.

II. Legal Basis

Section 301, as amended by P.L. 87-838. (42 USC 241)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $364,000 was appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

These grants are designed to support graduate programs in the basic sciences important to research in nursing and to include expansion and improvement of faculties, and payment of stipends to nurse-trainees who are graduate students and participating in the program.

Criteria of review are as follows:

1. The qualifications of the institution and its staff for teaching and research in the basic sciences important to research in nursing. The philosophy of the institution is consistent with research productivity by faculty members particularly in the sciences.

2. The qualifications of the program director to direct the training program.

3. The appropriateness of the proposal for training nurse-scientists who meet the nursing needs for scientific manpower.

4. A built-in mechanism to promote interdisciplinary collaboration between the school of nursing and participating science departments of the graduate school.

5. The adequacy and appropriateness of the proposed budget to carry out the training program.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Graduate schools of Nursing in universities of demonstrated research accomplishments and with resources in their respective universities for doctoral training in the basic sciences may apply.

Nurse - Scientist Graduate Training (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications should be made on PHS Form 2499 and submitted to the Research Grants Branch of the Public Health Service. After being twice reviewed, acceptable proposals are sent to the Surgeon General for approval.

IX. Where to Apply

Applications and requests for information are available from the Chief, Research Grants Branch, Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Nurse Traineeships - Professional

I. Purpose

Traineeships for long-term academic study--including tuition and fees, stipend for living expenses, transportation cost to the training institution and an allowance for dependents--have been provided from the beginning of the program. Short-term traineeships, including stipend and cost of tuition and fees, were added in 1960 to provide nurses in leadership positions who were unable to undertake full-time academic study with opportunities for intensive training to up-date management and teaching skills.

II. Legal Basis

Section 821 of the Nurse Training Act of 1964, P.L. 88-581. (Title VIII, Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC 296-298.)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $8 million was appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants for long-term academic traineeships are made to colleges and universities which meet established criteria. Trainees are selected by the schools. Allocations are made to schools on the basis of their demonstrated ability to use the funds.

Grants for short-term intensive courses are made to educational institutions, health agencies or other organizations prepared to provide the training. Trainees are selected by the sponsoring agency.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Registered nurses who are citizens of the United States enrolled in educational institutions approved to participate in the program, and who are preparing for positions as administrators, supervisors, teachers, and nurse specialists in health agencies of all types, may apply for traineeship assistance.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms are both long-term and short-term grants are provided by the Division of Nursing to eligible colleges, universities, institutions, and agencies upon request. Candidates for traineeships apply to the educational institution or sponsoring agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Nurse Training - Projects for Improvement

I. Purpose

The Nurse Training Act of 1964 authorizes a program of project grants to enable public and non-profit private diploma, collegiate, and associate degree schools of nursing which are accredited or have reasonable assurance of accreditation to strengthen, improve, and expand programs to teach and train nurses. These grants are expected to improve the quality of instruction and to assist some of the 441 non-accredited nursing schools to meet accreditation standards.

II. Legal Basis

Section 805 of the Nurse Training Act of 1964, P.L. 88-581. (Title VIII, Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC 296-298.)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

This program received a $2 million appropriation in fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The National Advisory Council on Nurse Training will consider applications and make recommendations to the Surgeon General who will award grants on the basis of the relative extent to which the project will contribute to improvement in the teaching and training of nurses in the school involved; the relative extent to which the project explores and develops new and improved teaching methods which can be adapted for use by other schools; the relative extent to which the project will aid in attaining the wider geographical distribution of high quality schools of the type involved; and the relative need in the area in which the school is situated for nurses of the type trained in such a school.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Project grant funds are available to public and non-profit private diploma, collegiate, and associate degree schools offering programs which are accredited or which have been given reasonable assurance of being accredited at the time the project is terminated.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms may be obtained from the Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Nursing - Diploma Schools

I. Purpose

The Nurse Training Act of 1964 authorizes a program of grants to accredited public and non-profit private diploma schools of nursing to help defray a portion of the cost of training students whose enrollment in such schools can be reasonably attributable to this Act. The purpose of such grants is to prevent further attrition of these schools and to promote their development.

II. Legal Basis

Authorized under Section 806 of the Nurse Training Act of 1964, P.L. 88-581 (Title VIII, Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC 296-298).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The appropriation for this program in fiscal 1965 was $4,000,000.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants will be paid to accredited public and non-profit private diploma schools of nursing on a formula basis. For each fiscal year of the program each school is entitled to an amount equal to the product of $250.00 and the sum of (1) the number of students enrolled in the school on a full-time basis who during that year received a loan of $100.00 or more under this legislation and (2) the number by which the full-time enrollment in the school exceeds the average of the enrollment totals during the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, 63, and 64. The date for counting the Federally sponsored students and for determining the school enrollment for each year shall be February 15. In no case shall a school receive, for any year, more than the product of $100.00 and the full-time enrollment in the school for that year.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Any public or non-profit private diploma school of nursing which is accredited is eligible for such a grant.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms may be obtained from the Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington D. C. 20201.

IX. Where to Apply

Applications and requests for additional information may be sent to the Chief, Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Nursing - Loans to Students

I. Purpose

To provide loans, with a partial forgiveness clause, for students in all types of professional nursing schools.

II. Legal Basis

Loans to students of nursing are authorized under Section 822 of the Nurse Training Act of 1964, P.L. 88-581. (Title VIII, Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC 296-298.)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $3 million dollars was appropriated for this program in fiscal 1965.

V. Matching Provision

The applying institution must contribute an amount equal to one-tenth of the entire working capital of the fund. This amount may be borrowed from the Federal government if necessary.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds will be distributed to participating schools from a state allotment based on the school enrollment and the number of high school graduates in the state. Student loan funds consist of a Federal contribution amounting to nine-tenths of the total working capital and an institutional contribution of the remaining one-tenth. Loans are available from Federal funds for schools which are unable to meet the required institutional contribution from their own resources. The school is responsible for the selection of students to receive loans, and for administration of the loan fund, including recapture of payments.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

To participate in the program, a school must provide a program of nursing education which is accredited or has reasonable assurance of accreditation and be a public or non-profit private institution.

To be eligible for a loan, the student must be enrolled in a full-time course of study leading to a diploma in nursing, a baccalaureate or associate degree in nursing or a graduate degree in nursing; be a citizen of the United States or be in a state for other than a temporary purpose and intend to become a permanent resident of the United States; and qualify in terms of academic standing and financial need as determined by the school.

VIII. Application Procedure

Schools wishing to establish loan funds should write to Training Resources Branch, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Training Resources Branch, Division of Community Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Public Health Service Fellowships

I. Purpose

The purpose of PHS fellowships is to raise the level of competence and increase the number of qualified research investigators, teachers, and administrators in the medical and environmental health fields and also those basic sciences relevant to these health science fields.

Types of PHS fellowships include:

A. Predoctoral fellowships - Awarded to support graduate training oriented to health research.

B. Postdoctoral fellowships - Awarded to support training for Ph.D's and those holding equivalent degrees.

C. Special fellowships - Awarded to those people who need special training for work as special investigators and who are not covered by other programs.

D. Research career program awards - Awarded to increase the number of career opportunities for scientists in the health field.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 301(c), 308, 402(d), 412(g), 422(c), 433(a) and 444 of the Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended (42 USC 241(c)), 242(f), 282(d), 287a (g), 288a(c), and 289c(a); and Sec. 4(a) (4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 USC 466c(a) (4)); and Sec. 3(b) (6) of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 185 7b (b) (6)).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Method of Distribution

Each fellowship application (structured to show the applicant's academic and employment record, any honors, record of research to date, publications, and proposed educational program, including the research training project) and recommendations from references are given a dual review by PHS.

Benefits to the awardee and sponsoring institution are as follows:

A. Predoctoral fellows receive a basic stipend of $1,800 to $2,200 with an additional $500 allowance for each dependent. Travel allowances and a $2,500 grant to participating institutions in lieu of tuition and fees are also available.

B. Postdoctoral fellows receive a basic stipend of $5,000 to $6,000 with an additional $500 allowance for each dependent. Tuition and fees may be waived, travel expenses may be paid, and other allowances may be granted the applicant.

Public Health Service Fellowships (Cont'd.)

C. Special research fellows receive no set salary but are eligible for a waiver of fees and tuition, travel expenses, and special expenses (up to $500) to help the institution meet expenses entailed during the course of the fellow's research.

D. Research career award participants receive no set amount but their earnings are not to exceed $25,000 per year. The institution at which they are working is entitled to special benefits to aid in defraying costs.

VI. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Candidates both for fellowships and for research career program awards must be U. S. citizens or have filed Declarations of Intention to become citizens. U. S. Citizen candidates must also submit to PHS a written statement of loyalty to the United States. Further, an applicant must be free of any disease or disability that would interfere with carrying out the purpose of the fellowship.

Qualifications for the various fellowships are as follows:

A. Predoctoral fellowship applicants must have a bachelor's degree or equivalent training. Their training may be undertaken at any recognized university which has a program leading to a degree in their area. In most cases this degree must be sought at an institution in the United States.

B. Postdoctoral fellowship applicants must have a Ph.D., M. D., or equivalent degree. Their training must also be received, in most cases, in an institution within the limits of the United States which has appropriate resources for training in their field.

C. Special fellowship applicants must have at least three years of research experience beyond the doctorate and have completed residency requirements in a clinical specialty (or, in special cases, must need special training not met by other fellowship programs, although they do not have a doctoral or equivalent degree).

D. Research career program award candidates may be nominated by any non-Federal public or private non-profit institution engaged in research in health-related sciences. The candidates must propose to engage in essentially full-time research and research-related activities. Only persons who have three years or more of relevant postdoctoral research or professional experience are eligible.

VII. Application Procedure

Applications may be obtained at most professional school offices or from Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, NIH.

In most cases, the applicant should have arranged for his training with some recognized institution before application is made.

VIII. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Public Health Traineeships

I. Purpose

The objective of the program are to increase the number of trained public health personnel and to bring new professional health workers into the field through the opportunities for graduate or specialized public health training that are provided. Primary emphasis is placed on the needs of public health agencies for professional workers with a year or more of post-professional academic public health training.

The program provides for the awarding of traineeships for such training either (1) directly to individuals whose applications have been accepted by public or non-profit institutions providing the training, or (2) through grants to such training institutions. The program is designed to supplement and not to replace or reduce the training activities currently being sponsored by State and local governments.

II. Legal Basis

Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242d), as amended by P.L. 88-497.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Prior to fiscal year 1965, there was no limitation on the amount authorized for this program. Appropriations are now authorized and ceilings established for each fiscal year through June 30, 1969. In fiscal year 1965, $4,500,000 was the sum authorized for program use.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The National Advisory Committee on Public Health Training advises the Public Health Service on policies and procedures for the administration of this program. This committee is composed of non-Federal government consultants in the principal health professions, representing the many groups with a vital interest in public health training.

The National League for Nursing list of schools offering a recognized program to prepare graduate nurses for beginning positions in public health nursing is used in determining which schools of nursing are eligible for traineeship grants.

The American Public Health Association list of schools of public health accredited for the awarding of the degree Master of Public Health is used in determining which schools of public health are eligible for traineeship grants.

Public Health Traineeships (Cont'd.)

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Members of all health professions such as physicians, nurses, engineers, nutritionists, social workers, dentists, dental hygienists, health educators, veterinarians, sanitarians, statisticians, and others whose skills are required in modern public health practice are eligible for Federal aid.

VIII. Application Procedure

A. Traineeship Awards to Individuals. Applications from individuals (PHS Form 2629) for direct traineeship awards are reviewed and then evaluated by an internal professional review board composed principally of individuals from the same field as the candidate. Recommendations for traineeship awards are forwarded to the Chief, Division of Community Health Services for final action.

In selecting candidates, preference is given to qualified younger individuals who are new to the field of public health, and who have had less than one year of graduate or specialized public health training. In addition, special consideration is given to the candidate's proposed program of study, his plans for using the training, and shortages of trained personnel in the candidate's field.

B. Nursing Schools. Traineeships for the specialized public health training of registered nurses are awarded through grants to universities and colleges which offer a recognized program to prepare graduate nurses for first-level positions in public health nursing. The number of traineeships granted to each school is based on the number of full-time students enrolled who plan to accept full-time employment in public health nursing, and the number of public health nursing students from states which have no approved training facilities.

C. General Purpose Traineeship. Grants will be made annually to schools of public health and to schools which offer a nationally recognized graduate or specialized public health training program in the applicant's professional field. Each grant will be in terms of a stated amount of funds. Traineeship appointments may be made from these funds to support trainees in the graduate or specialized public health training programs of the schools. Appointments may be made to any category of professional public health personnel except to nurses for preparation for first-level positions in public health nursing, provided that appointees are qualified and eligible under the selection criteria and objectives of this program.

D. Special Purpose Traineeship Grants. This grant mechanism permits special emphasis to be placed on selected areas of training and stimulation of effective recruitment into such training to which high priority has been given. This is accomplished by making grants earmarked for awarding traineeships in designated curriculum areas. Special Purpose Grants can be made to any school or department in an accredited college or university conducting graduate or specialized public health training in one of the designated Special Purpose areas. Special Purpose priority areas will be changed as needs change in the field of public health practice.

Civil Defense Contribution for Personnel and Administrative Expenses

I. Purpose

Under this program, Federal grants are made to States for essential state and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses on the basis of approved State plans and program papers for civil defense consistent with the approved national plan.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is contained in Section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 USC App. 2286).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army.

IV. Financial Basis

A statutory limitation for contributions under this program has been placed at $25 million.

V. Matching Provision

The statute authorized contributions of up to 50% of the total cost of necessary and essential State and local personnel and administrative expenses.

VI. Method of Distribution

Each State is allotted a basic amount of funds. This basic allotment is increased by a formula which takes into consideration the criticality of the target and support areas of the State; the relative development of civil defense in the State; the State population; and such other factors as the OCD Director shall prescribe.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

After an evaluation of State defense plans, the State Director of Civil Defense prepares an evaluation of State needs in defense areas. Funds are later allocated.

IX. Where to Apply

Application may be made to the Director, Maryland Civil Defense Agency, Pikesville, Maryland 21208.

Civil Defense Contributions for Materials, Facilities, and Equipment

I. Purpose

Under this program, financial contributions are made to the States and their political subdivisions for selected types of civil defense equipment. Emphasis is placed on a shelter-oriented program. No financial aid is provided for the purchase of land.

II. Legal Basis

The authorization for this program is the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 USC App. 2251-2297).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Office of Civil Defense.

IV. Financial Basis

There is no statutory limitation on the amount of funds to be used in this program. Federal participation is limited to one-half.

V. Matching Provision

States are required to match the Federal contribution equally. The grants for organizational equipment, materials, and facilities may be equally matched by the State from any non-Federal source which the State determines is consistent with its laws, but state or local contributions of land are excluded from the computation.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds are apportioned to the States on the basis of need for essential materials, facilities, and equipment.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Funds

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

The governor or other authorized official of a State is responsible for applying to the Office of Civil Defense for necessary funds.

IX. Where to Apply

Requests for further information or for application materials may be made by writing the Director, Maryland Civil Defense Agency, Pikesville, Maryland 21208.

(See also "Surplus Property" under EDUCATION.)

Radiological Health Institutional Training

I. Purpose

Grants for training in Radiological Health are made to universities and other educational institutions to strengthen curricula for the training of radiation health specialists, the highly qualified professionals needed to plan and direct radiation protection and control programs; and for the training of radiation health technicians needed in the operation of these programs.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 311 and 314(c), Public Health Service Act, as amended, (42 USC 241 and 246); P.L. 88-605.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $2,500,000 was appropriated to this program in fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are awarded to academic institutions for curriculum development and support in Radiological Health Specialist training. These funds are used primarily to support the salaries of faculty members, to meet equipment purchase costs, and to furnish tuition and stipend assistance to students. Similarly, grants are awarded to develop and support programs in Radiological Health Technician training, except that aid to students is provided on a different and lesser basis. The following are the principal criteria used when considering applications:

1. The qualifications of the institution and its staff in the field of Radiological Health.

2. The extent to which the proposed project does in fact represent a strengthening or expansion of a program for training radiation health specialists or technicians.

3. The potential contribution of the project to radiological health training in general.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Training grants are available to universities and other educational institutions offering care study programs in radiological health, or planning to develop such programs.

Radiological Health Institutional Training (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications from institutions are reviewed and then considered by an external professional advisory committee. Projects are approved by the Surgeon General or his designee, from among those applications favorably recommended by the committee.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Radiological Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Water Supply and Pollution Control Training

I. Purpose

The purpose of these grants is to aid educational institutions in supporting new and improved curricula, expanding faculties, and providing stipends for students selected for graduate training. Institutions are encouraged to develop specialized and multidisciplinary training of a wide variety of scientists, engineers, and administrators for the water pollution control field.

II. Legal Basis

Section 4(a) (2) of Public Law 660 (84th Congress), as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $2 million was appropriated for program use.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

These grants are designed to support advanced training programs in water supply and pollution control, including expansion and improvement of faculties, and payment of stipends to graduate students participating in the training program. Criteria of review are as follows:

1. The qualifications of the institution and its staff for teaching and research in the field of water supply and pollution control.

2. The appropriateness of the proposal for training engineers and scientists to meet water supply and pollution control needs for professional manpower.

3. The intention of the applicant to continue in research or related work in the field of water supply and pollution control.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Training grants are awarded to public and private non-profit educational institutions.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for support must be applicant initiated. Potential program directors on training grants should submit PHS Form No. 2499. Forms should be submitted to Research and Training Grants Branch, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Applications are reviewed twice; once for scientific merit and once for policy consideration and final recommendation to the Surgeon General for approval, deferral or disapproval.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Research and Training Grants Branch, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

International Postdoctoral Fellowships

I. Purpose

The Public Health Service has awarded, since 1958, a limited number of international postdoctoral fellowships annually to promising scientists abroad for research training in United States institutions. The fellowships, although designed primarily to assist scientists in biomedical research careers, serve to stimulate an exchange of knowledge between American and foreign scientists and to permit foreign scientists to work in fields valuable to the health of the American people.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 301(c), 308, 433(a), PHS Act, as amended (42 USC 241, 242f, 289c).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In the fiscal year of 1964, 229 postdoctoral fellowships were awarded, and a sum of $1,199,293 issued.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Sponsoring institutions, other than Federal Government laboratories, receive a research fellowship grant on behalf of each international fellow. This grant includes funds for the payment of the fellow's stipend, dependency and travel allowances, and training expenses. Stipend and allowance payments are paid to the fellow by the sponsoring institution in accordance with its institutional practices.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

International postdoctoral fellowships are available to non-immigrant aliens holding an earned doctorate in a health science field. Other requirements for eligibility are proficiency in use of the English language, both written and spoken; evidence of aptitude in basic science or clinical research and plan to pursue a research or related career; the presentation of a meritorious research proposal; and freedom from significant disease or disability. Only those scientists endorsed by nominating committees in participating countries may be considered for these awards.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications are accepted from persons in countries in which a national committee has been established by the Public Health Service for nominating candidates. National committee nominations are reviewed by the advisory body of the NIH on a competitive basis. They are awarded according to priority score within the limitation of available funds.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

International Research Grants (National Institutes of Health)

I. Purpose

The Public Health Service, through the National Institutes of Health, has supported research abroad, since 1946, in an effort to advance the health science in the United States. Many projects represent a collaboration between American and foreign scientists.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 301(d) and 308, PHS Act, as amended (42 USC 241d and 242f).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Approximately 932 grants were supported by $13,759,140 in the fiscal year of 1964.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

In applying for a grant, an officer of the applicant institution submits a form to the NIH. This form, giving full details concerning the institution's prospective program, is sent to an advisory council and from them to one of the National Advisory Councils. The Surgeon General then judges the applicant according to the scientific merit of their program, their competence and the amount of facilities already open to them for their project.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any institution which desires to further research abroad is eligible for the grant. Institutions applying should plan to utilize resources and skills in foreign countries that are not available in this country and should bear in mind the fact that their research must have some relation to the advancement of health sciences in the United States.

VIII. Application Procedure

In applying for a grant, an authorized official of the applicant institution should complete and submit a form, prescribed by the NIH, which demands complete and detailed information as to the program's nature, the competence of its investigators, the resources available, and probable costs of the operation. Grants are awarded triannually by a National Advisory Council.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

National Library of Medicine - Special Fellowships

I. Purpose

One of the objectives of the National Library of Medicine is to further scholarship in the development of research monographs, critical reviews, bibliographies, and historical studies related to the biomedical sciences. In pursuit of this objective, special fellowships will be awarded to advance scholars in the filed to provide for a period of full-time effort in preparing such works. The fellow may choose to spend this period in residence at the NLM in order to have full access to its collection.

II. Legal Basis

Section 301 of the Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Authorization for fiscal year 1965 was $20,000.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The special fellowship provides salary, certain travel expenses, and necessary supplies. Applications are subjected to competitive review. Primary considerations are the excellence of the proposal and its relevance to the programs and objectives of the NLM.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

The applicant must have a Doctor's Degree or equivalent training with a minimum of three years of relevant research or professional experience, or special need not met by other fellowships. He must be a citizen of the United States.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application must be made on forms prescribed by the National Library of Medicine.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Research and Training Division, National Library of Medicine, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

National Library of Medicine - Research and Development

I. Purpose

The Research and Development Program of the National Library of Medicine is intended to support investigations on the principles and practices which underlie naturally evolved systems for the communication of biomedical information, and into experimental devices and solutions which offer promise for the improvement of communication practices as these areas relate to the biomedical scientific record and its repository, the library.

Of particular interest is the study of interrelated local and regional library complexes and their relationships to the central resources of the NLM. Grants may be made to potential components of such complexes to bring their resources to optimal standards for participation in such studies.

Research projects in the historical aspects of the life sciences will also be supported.

II. Legal Basis

Section 301 of the Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $35,000 was authorized for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Surgeon General is authorized to award grants to appropriate non-profit institutions for research in the fields described above. Applications are subjected to competitive review. Primary considerations in this review are the excellence of the proposed investigation and its relevance to the programs and objectives of the NLM.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Research grants may be awarded to universities, colleges, professional schools, libraries, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private non-profit organizations. Under certain circumstances research grants may be awarded to individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for research grants must be made on forms prescribed by the NLM and must be executed by an official authorized to sign for the applicant institution.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Research and Training Division, National Library of Medicine, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

National Library of Medicine Publications

I. Purpose

The publications and translations of the National Library of Medicine facilitate the utilization of recorded information by research scientists and health practitioners through the conduct of support programs. These include the support of monographs, critical reviews, directories, abstracts, and bibliographies important to the national health effort, as appropriate to the programs of the National Library of Medicine and the support of the translation of biomedical literature.

II. Legal Basis

Section 301(h) of the Public Health Service Act.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $525,000 has been authorized.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Proposals are evaluated by the Advisory Committee on Scientific Publications and an appropriate Advisory Council before grants are awarded by the Surgeon General. Financing may be through either a grant or contract mechanism. The criteria used are: the competence of the investigator, the importance of and need for the proposed publication, its relationship to existing literature, the validity of the investigator's approach, the availability of suitable resources for executing the project, and the adequacy and appropriateness of the budget in relation to the project.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grants and contracts are awarded to universities, colleges, professional schools, libraries, hospitals, laboratories, and other non-profit institutions on behalf of a named investigator.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for grants and contracts are made on forms prescribed by the National Library of Medicine and must be executed by an official authorized to sign for the applicant's institution.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Publications and Translations Division, National Library of Medicine, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

National Library of Medicine - Training

I. Purpose

The National Library of Medicine plans to support programs designed to foster the training of specialists in the communication of recorded medical and allied knowledge as this relates to the functioning of the biomedical library. Training activities in the following fields are eligible for support: medical librarianship, biomedical science information specialties, information management and processing technology, biomedical science writing and editorial work, history of the life sciences. Training grants to institutions and traineeships to individuals will be used by NLM in these programs of support as appropriate. Applicants may request support for establishing new programs in these areas or for strengthening existing programs.

II. Legal Basis

Section 301(h) of the Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Training grants are "forward financed," i.e., monies are made available to the institution on July 1 of the year succeeding the fiscal year in which they are appropriated to NLM. $65,000 has been authorized for fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Applications will be subjected to competitive review. Primary considerations are the excellence of the proposed training activity and its relevance to the programs and objectives of the NLM.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Only public and other non-profit institutions are eligible for training grants. The applicant for a direct traineeship must have completed a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in language, mathematics, or the biological or physical sciences. He must be enrolled as a full-time student in a program of graduate training in medical librarianship and must be a U. S. citizen.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for either training grants or traineeships must be made on forms prescribed by the National Library of Medicine. In the case of the training grant, the forms must be executed by an official authorized to sign for the applicant institution. Information regarding deadlines for receipt of applications and intervals necessary for review will be furnished upon request.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Research and Training Division, National Library of Medicine, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Research Contracts - National Institutes of Health

I. Purpose

The various institutes and divisions of the NIH regularly require the services of outside organizations (universities, non-profit research foundations, and industrial and pharmaceutical companies) for aid in research and development. The services consist of resolving specific research problems, developing particular methodology, fabricating new scientific devices, and a variety of other testing and technical services. Research contracts are available to institutions for long-or short-term programs and may be used to meet a single isolated need or part of a broad multi-contract program.

II. Legal Basis

Section 302(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377, 41 USC 252 (c)) is the basis for these contracts.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the fiscal year of 1965, a projected total of $58,000,000 was to be authorized for expenditure in the program. Twenty-six million, two hundred thousand dollars of this total was used for Cancer Chemotherapy research.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Most work of a research or development nature is not adaptable to usual advertisement for bid procedure. Because of the many intangibles incident to this work, the cost-reimbursement and cost-plus-fixed-fee methods of contracting are utilized to a large extent.

The NIH submits formal proposals to prospective contractors who furnish information concerning their qualifications, their estimates on time and financial requirements, and their working terms.

While a proposal including an exact breakdown of cost estimate is not incorporated into a contract, it is the basis of subsequent negotiations.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any qualified, responsible contractor.

VIII. Application Procedure

Not applicable to NIH contracts.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Research Contracts Section, Supply Management Branch, Office of Administrative Management, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Research Project Grants - Public Health Service

I. Purpose

The objective of the Research Project grants programs is to further scientific knowledge in all fields bearing on public health--a range covering medicine, biology, dentistry, nursing, the improvement of hospitals, and many activities grouped under the headings of environmental and community health.

Research grants of several different types are awarded each year. The research project grant is awarded to an institution for a discrete project representing the investigators' interests and competencies. The research-program project grant is awarded to an institution for a broadly based and usually long-term research program directed toward a range of problems with a central research focus. The research center grant is awarded to an institution solely for the support of basic physical resources or an integrated system of resources and services essential to the conduct of a broad program of research.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 301(d), 301(h), 303, 402, 412(d), 413(a), 423(a), 433, 443, 444, and 636, Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended (42 USC 241 (d), 242a, 282, 287(a), 288b(a), 289c, 289g); the Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206; and the Water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 84-660, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Matching Provision

None.

V. Method of Distribution

The method of distributing research grant funds has been designed to assure that funds are awarded only to research projects and programs that are competently judged to have high scientific merit and in only such amounts as are necessary for their support.

Applications are uniformly investigator initiated; however, the Public Health Service, with advice from a study Section or Committee of the appropriate National Advisory Council, has taken the initiative of informing investigators as to fields in which research is much needed.

The usual steps by which a grant-supported research project comes into being are:

1. The responsible officer of an eligible institution submits an application for a research grant, on behalf of a principal investigator, to the National Institutes of Health. The application outlines the nature of contemplated research, the facilities available or needed, and the budget proposed for the years during which support is requested.

2. The application is sent to an appropriate committee of experts in the field which submits an evaluation of it to one of the National Advisory Councils.

3. The Surgeon General may, after consideration, award support to an approved application. The criteria used in judging applications are: (1) that the proposed research shall have high scientific merit; (2) that the principal investigators shall be competent to undertake and pursue the research; and (3) that the facilities available to him shall be adequate.

VI. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Research grants are awarded to universities and colleges, to medical, dental, and nursing schools, to schools of public health, and to hospitals, laboratories, state and local health departments, and other public or private non-profit organizations. Research project grants may be awarded to individuals.

VII. Application Procedure

Application for research grants are executed by an appropriate official of an applicant institution. Research grant applications provide detailed information on the nature of proposed projects or programs, qualification of the principal investigators, the total facilities and resources that will be available, and justification of the funds requested. Research grants are awarded triannually following review by the various councils or committees.

VIII. Where to Apply

Inquiries concerning any of these programs, addressed to the Chief, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014, will be referred to the appropriate institute or division for reply.

For further information concerning specific Research Project Grants available, one might consult programs covered under Community Health (e.g., Accident Prevention, Chronic Diseases, Community Health Services, Communicable Disease, Dental Public Health and Resources, Hospital and Medical Facilities, and Nursing); under Environmental Health (e.g., Air Pollution, Environmental Health and Food Protection, Occupational Health, Radiological Health, Resource Development, and Water Supply and Pollution Control); and under the National Institutes of Health (e.g., Allergy, Arthritis, Cancer, Child Health and Human Development, Dental, General Medical Sciences, Heart, International Research, Mental Health, Neurology, and Research Facilities and Resources).

Research Support - National Institutes of Health

I. Purpose

General Research Support grants provide for research and research training activities which are complementary to specific research projects and traditional research training programs. The grants are designed to provide institutions a measure of increased control over the quality, content, emphasis and direction of their own research and training programs. The General Research Support grants permit institutions unprecedented flexibility in allocation of part of the total Federal research funds locally expended. They allow increased institutional initiative in developing the institution's best research and research training capabilities, for consolidating scattered elements of research support, and for bettering the general research environment. The program is thus complementary to other forms of Public Health Service grants-in-aid.

Grants may be used to provide stable salary support for key research personnel, flexible and discriminating support for emerging scientific talent, ideas and techniques, improvement of central research resources which serve the needs of multiple research projects and programs, and for both general and specialized training programs. It is expected that the General Research Support grants will be used in different ways in succeeding years to encourage the most effective and rapid evolution of the institution's research excellence.

II. Legal Basis

Section 301(d) of the PHS Act, as amended by Public Law 86-798, approved September 15, 1960, and later amended by Public Law 87-838, October 17, 1962, 42 USC 241(d).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In Fiscal year 1965, $45 million was appropriated for program purposes.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The program is designed to provide general research support for all institutions heavily engaged in health related research. The General Research Support Grant may be used for any direct cost of research and research training activities as defined in "Grant and Award Programs of the Public Health Service," Volumes I and II, as amended, and in the "Manual to Facilitate Administration of Research and Training Grants." The General Research Support Grant may not be used for costs of new construction, alteration or renovation.

Research Support - National Institutes of Health (Cont'd.)

The four health professional schools, medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and public health are considered automatically eligible for General Research Support grants. Other types of institutions must have been awarded within the last year more than $100,000 in appropriate NIH research grants. In addition, the National Advisory Health Council, in its review of applications, takes into consideration criteria of a judgmental nature relating to the degree of diversity, complexity and breadth of research activity supported by the applicable NIH grants, and the related integrational problems this may impose on the institution.

The amount of an individual award is based on a formula which is computed according to the health related research expenditures of the institution. Salient features of the formula are:

1. A base grant of $25,000 is provided each eligible health professional school. All other eligible institutions, such as research institutions, laboratories, hospitals, excepting the health professional schools, do not receive this base grant.

2. A Federal expenditure factor is based on the total health related research expenditures of the grantee institution, during its latest complete fiscal year, sponsored by Federal research grants and contracts restricted for research, to a maximum of $2 million. General Researh Support grant entitlement according to this Federal factor is 5 per cent within the first $1 million of such expenditures and 3 per cent of the amount between $1 million and $2 million.

3. A non-Federal expenditures factor is based on the total health related research expenditures of the grantee institution, during its latest complete fiscal year, sponsored by non-Federal gifts, grants, and contracts restricted for research, to a maximum of $2 million. General Research Support entitlement according to this non-Federal factor is 10 per cent within the first $1 million of such expenditures and 6 per cent of the amount between $1 million and $2 million.

4. An indirect cost factor up to 20 per cent of the money made available for direct research and research training costs is added to the grant for support of the indirect costs of the research and research training carried out by the recipient institution. The indirect cost rate is reduced whenever the institution's substantiated indirect cost rate is determined to be less than 20 per cent.

5. The maximum amount available to any institution is $318,000, including base grant, formula grant, formula amount and 20 per cent indirect costs. This amount is increased or decreased by whatever uniform proration factor is required to adjust the total amount of all awards to the total funds available in the General Research Support budget.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, public health, veterinary medicine, pharmacy and nursing, hospitals, separate research institutes, laboratories, centers, and other non-profit research organizations heavily engaged in health related research may receive General Research Support awards.

Research Support - National Institutes of Health (Cont'd.)

Each year all institutions other than schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy and public health need to establish eligibility for General Research Support.

VIII. Application Procedure

Authorized individuals apply for grants for their institutions on forms provided by the Division of Research Facilities, National Institutes of Health. Applicant institutions must furnish (1) a listing of NIH grants awarded to them in the previous fiscal year, (2) a current Internal Revenue Service tax exemption letter to certify institutional "not for profit" status and (3) a description of organization arrangements.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Chief, General Research Support Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Training and Traineeships - National Institutes of Health

I. Purpose

Extramural training support by the National Institutes of Health began following passage of the National Cancer Institute Act in 1937. The beginning was modest and involved only part-time support of a few trainees by the National Cancer Institute. Since then, training grant programs of the National Institutes of Health have steadily increased in the total amount of support available as well as the number of scientific areas involved. Training grants falling within their particular fields of interest now are awarded by all the Institutes of NIH. The direct traineeship program continues in one Institute only, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The general purpose of these awards is to support graduate training leading toward careers in research in sciences relating to medicine and health or toward increased competence in the treatment of disease. A training grant provides funds to an institution, while the direct traineeship provides Federal funds directly to individual trainees to enable them to undertake special training at the institution of their choice.

"Undergraduate" training grants are awarded to medical, dental, and osteopathic schools as well as collegiate schools of nursing and schools of public health in the United States and its territories to enable them to establish, expand, or improve instruction relating to prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer, mental disease, cardiovascular disease, and related gerontological conditions.

II. Legal Basis

The legal authority for awarding training grants and direct traineeships is conferred by section 301(d), 303(a) (1), 402(c), 412(g), 422(f), and 433(a) of the Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended (42 USC 241(d), 242a (a) (1), 282(c), 287a (g), 288a (f), and 289c (a).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In the fiscal year of 1965, the sum of $181,311,000 was appropriated for use in the program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Training grant applications are reviewed not only by the NIH staff but also by a training committee and a National Advisory Council. These groups advise on program development and recommend programs for aid.

Training and Traineeships - National Institutes of Health (Con'd.)

The primary factors considered in the evaluation of training grant applications are the significance and relevance of the proposed training program; adequacy of the leadership, faculty, and facilities; and the training record of the institution and department concerned.

Stipends and allowances to individual trainees vary considerably as do amounts of over-all training grants to institutions; the latter are fixed according to the applicant's request and the availability of Federal funds.

Direct traineeships are awarded by the staff of the Institute concerned and by its grant committees. Applicants are judged according to background suitability for training requested, and letters of reference. The trainee is free to attend any approved institution which provides work in his area.

VII. Who May Recieve Federal Grants

Only public and other non-profit institutions are eligible for training grants.

The following are requirements for direct traineeships: The applicant must have completed residency training requirements in a clinical specialty or its equivalent or have had at least three years of pertinent post-doctoral training or research experience. He must have made all necessary arrangements with the institution where training will be received and with the person who will be responsible for his training (the sponsor). He must be a U. S. citizen or have filed a Declaration of Intention to become one. He must be free from any physical or mental disability that would interfere with the proposed training.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for either training grants or direct traineeships must be made on forms prescribed by the National Institutes of Health.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants; National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

Community Mental Health Construction

I. Purpose

This program authorizes formula grants for construction of public and other non-profit community health centers. Projects may consist of the construction of completely new facilities or the remodeling or expansion of existing facilities.

II. Legal Basis

Title II, Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-164). (42 USC 2681-2687)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds unobligated in the fiscal year for which appropriated remain available for the next fiscal year. The full authorization of $35,000,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

The rate of Federal participation is established by the State administering agency each fiscal year and applies to all projects approved during such fiscal year. In adopting the rate of Federal participation, the following alternatives are available to the State agency:

(a) A uniform rate for all projects which may be an amount not less than 33-1/3 per cent nor more than either 66-2/3 per cent or the state's Federal percentage, whichever is the lower.

(b) A variable rate between areas of the state within the range of 33-1/3 per cent and 66-2/3 per cent based upon economic status of areas, and other relevant factors as established in the approved state plan.

VI. Method of Distribution

Allotments to the states from the annual appropriation for community mental health center construction are made as follows: 2/3 on the basis of the population of each state weighted by state financial need (as defined hereafter); and 1/3 on the basis of the extent of the need for community mental health centers, for which state population is used.

The financial need of a state is the ratio of the United States per capita income to the per capita income of that state. The Act provides for a minimum allotment of $100,000 to any state or territory, other than the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Private non-profit organizations, state and other public agencies are eligible provided that their proposed project meets a community need as determined by the administrating state agency.

Community Mental Health Construction (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicants should apply to their state administering agency for funds. This agency will provide necessary application forms and will study completed forms (including plans and specifications) on a proposed project. Acceptable programs are later forwarded to the regional office of the Public Health Service for final approval.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information is available from either the Director, National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014, or the Chief, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Health Professions Educational Facilities Construction

I. Purpose

Grants are provided for the construction of teaching facilities for the training of physicians, osteopaths, dentists, nurses (collegiate schools only), professional public health personnel, pharmacists, optometrists and podiatrists. The construction of new schools and the expansion, renovation and replacement of existing schools is authorized.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 88-129 (42 USC 293-293h).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $100,000,000 was appropriated for use in this program in fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

Grants for new schools, or for new facilities for an existing school providing a major expansion of training capacity, may not exceed 66-2/3 per cent of the necessary cost of construction. Other grants may not exceed 50 per cent of such cost, except that grants to schools of public health may cover up to 75 per cent of such cost. Any other Federal grants, and the non-Federal matching funds for them, made with respect to the construction are excluded from the cost of construction in determining the amount of the grants under this program.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are granted upon approval of a grant application by the Surgeon General, and after review and evaluation by review committees composed of outside consultants in the various disciplines and recommendation by the National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions.

The criteria used in considering applications for construction grants are:

1. In the case of a project for a new school or expansion of an existing school, the relative effectiveness of project in expanding capacity for the training of professional public health personnel or first-year students of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, nursing, or osteopathy. In the case of a two-year school expanding to a four-year school the criterion is the expansion of capacity for four-year training of students in the field. Consideration is also given to the promotion of equitable geographical distribution of opportunities for such training.

2. In the case of a project for replacement or renovation of existing training facilities, the relative need to prevent curtailment of the school's enrollment or deterioration of the quality of the training provided by the school, and the relative size of any such curtailment and its effect on the geographical distribution of opportunities for training.

3. The relationship of the application, in a State which has in existence a State planning agency, or which participates in a regional or other interstate planning agency, to the construction or training program which is being developed by such agency with respect to such State.

4. Grants may be made only for that portion of any health facility which the Surgeon General determines to be attributable to the need of a new school for teaching purposes, or of an existing school for the construction of facilities to expand its training capacity, or for the modernization of facilities to prevent curtailment of enrollment or deterioration of the quality of training.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

An applicant for a construction grant under this program must be either a public or non-profit school of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, nursing (collegiate), or public health accredited by a recognized body approved by the Commissioner of Education. A new school may be deemed accredited if the Commissioner finds, after consultation with the appropriate accreditation body, that there is reasonable assurance that the public or other non-profit agency may file an application on behalf of an affiliated hospital, if the application is approved by the school of medicine or osteopathy with which the hospital is affiliated.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications should be mailed to the Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

If the application requests aid in construction of a hospital or diagnostic or treatment center, the applicant must submit a statement from the State Hill-Burton Agency that the project cannot be aided under that program due to insufficient priority of funds.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910; or in the case of dental schools from the Chief, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Woodmont Building, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Health Research Facilities Construction

I. Purpose

These grants are awarded for the large-scale construction of health research facilities. Under this program, particular consideration in the use of available funds is given to (1) research facilities contributing to research in disciplines or diseases which have the most urgent need, (2) institutions or localities with broad research programs and potentials, and (3) various geographical areas of the nation having at present relatively few such research facilities.

II. Legal Basis

Title VII of the Public Health Service Act (Health Research Facilities Act of 1956) (70 Stat. 717, P.L. 835, 84th Congress); Title VII extended through June 30, 1962 (P.L. 85-777, 42 USC 292); Title VII extended through June 30, 1966 (P.L. 87-838, 42 USC 292). Title VII amended (P.L. 88-129).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal 1965, a sum of $50,000,000 was authorized for use in this program and a like sum appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

The Surgeon General, at his discretion, awards support to an applicant institution in the amount recommended by the Council, or in a lesser amount. In no case is the amount to exceed 50 per cent of the total necessary construction costs of the research portion of the facility; the remaining sum is provided by the institution through funds available to it and from non-Federal sources.

The sum awarded to the grantee institution is paid in installments consistent with construction progress.

The law (Section 709) provides that the Surgeon General, after consultation with the Council and with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe general regulations covering the eligibility of institutions and the terms and conditions for approving applications. Regulations, published in the Federal Register (21 Fed. Reg. 9867, December 12, 1956, 27 Fed. Reg. 6328, July 4, 1962) cover the period of authorization of funds for this program, fiscal year 1957 through fiscal year 1966.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds for construction of health research facilities are distributed in response to grant applications from eligible applicants which are recommended for approval by the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities and approved by the Surgeon General. Evidence that the purposes and intent of the Health Research Facilities Act will be served is provided in each case.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Universities and other private non-profit and non-Federal public institutions authorized and competent to engage in the type of research for which the facility is to be constructed may apply for funds under this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

The application must be executed by an official or officials legally authorized by the applying agencies, corporations, or associations to make on their behalf such application and to provide the required assurances outlined in the program Rules and Regulations.

The application includes detailed information on the administration, research program and construction plans for the facility. The administration information includes details on plans for budgeting, staffing and managing the facility. The information on the research program includes a description of the need for the research, the nature of the planned research and the capability of the scientific staff. The information for construction plans includes a Program of Requirements for the facility, schematic drawings, outline specifications and a cost estimate.

Applications are evaluated by the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities with respect to their potential value in expanding health research in the nation and recommendations are made to the Surgeon General.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction

I. Purpose

The Hospital Survey and Construction Bill was enacted in August of 1946 for the purpose of granting necessary funds to survey needs and to assist the local sponsors in the several states in the construction of public and other non-profit hospitals. The act was amended in 1954 to give assistance to several states in the construction of diagnostic centers or diagnostic treatment centers, hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes. It was re-amended in 1958 to allow some non-profit groups to draw loans, paid from the state's allotment in the same way as grant funds and extendable for a maximum period of 40 years at a low rate of interest, instead of accepting grants. The next amendment came in 1961 when the annual appropriation authorization for nursing homes was raised from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 and the definition of a rehabilitation facility was liberalized to include all projects which provide two categories of services: medical and any one (rather than all) of three other services--psycho--logical, social, or vocations.

In August of 1964, a further amendment (P.L. 88-443) provided for the establishment of a new grant program, beginning with fiscal year 1966, for modernization or replacement of public and non-profit hospital and other health facilities. The amendment also provides for a single category of long-term care facilities, which combines the previously separate grant programs for chronic disease hospitals and nursing homes, and lifts the annual ceiling from $40 million to $70 million and for the use by states of 2 per cent of their allotments (up to $50,000 a year) to assist in the efficient and proper administration of the state plan.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for hospital and medical facilities construction grants is contained in Title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 USC 291-291Z).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the fiscal year of 1965, $250,000,000 was authorized for grants and loans and a like amount was appropriated.

V. Matching Provision

The rate of Federal participation is established by the State administering agency each fiscal year and applies to all projects approved during such fiscal year. In adopting the rate of Federal participation the following alternatives are available to the State agency:

A. A uniform rate for all projects which may be an amount not less than 33-1/3 per cent nor more than either 66-2/3 per cent or the state's allotment percentage whichever is the lower: except that in the case of long-term

care, diagnostic or treatment or rehabilitation projects, the State agency may establish a rate of 50 per cent regardless of the allotment percentage.

B. A variable rate between areas of the State within the range of 33-1/3 per cent and 66-2/3 per cent based upon economic status of areas, and other relevant factors as established in the approved State plan.

VI. Method of Distribution

Annual appropriations for hospital and medical facilities construction are allotted to the States in the ratio which the population of each State, weighted by the square of its allotment percentage, bears to the sum of the corresponding products of weighted populations for all of the States.

The "allotment percentage" of a State is defined as: 100 per cent minus 50 per cent multiplied by the ratio of the per capita income of that State to the United States per capita income. Upper and lower limits are fixed for the allotment percentage, at 75 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent. Arbitrary allotment percentages are defined for Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands (75 per cent).

In this formula for allotting appropriations, the allotment percentage is applied twice (or squared) as a weighting factor for population. Its first use is as a measure of State financial ability. Its second use is as an indirect measure of relative need among the States.

Appropriations for modernization of health facilities will be allotted to States according to a formula based on population, the extent of the need for modernization, and the financial need of the respective States.

The Act provides for minimum allotments to any State as follows: $200,000 for hospitals and public health centers; $200,000 for modernization (beginning in fiscal year 1966); $100,000 for diagnostic and treatment centers; $200,000 for long-term care facilities; and $50,000 for rehabilitation facilities.

American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands are eligible for minimum allotments of one-half of the above state minimums if the Surgeon General is satisfied as to their need for the increased allotment.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Private non-profit organizations, States and other public agencies are eligible to receive a Federal grant or loan for the construction or modernization of hospitals and other related health facilities providing that the proposed project meets a community need as determined by the Hill-Burton State agency and is included in the State plan. Projects may consist of the construction of completely new buildings or the remodeling or expansion of existing facilities.

VIII. Application Procedure

The sponsor or owner at the local level should consult with the State agency responsible for administering the Hill-Burton program within his State.

Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction (Cont'd.)

The State agency will advise the sponsor as to the feasibility of the local project and will, in cases of immediacy, provide the applicant with necessary forms and information. After the forms have been completed, they are returned to the State agency for reviewal and sent, with recommendations, to the Regional Office of the Public Health Service for final approval.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities; Public Health Service; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Mental Retardation - Construction of Facilities

I. Purpose

The purpose of this formula grant is to assist in the construction of public and other non-profit facilities for the mentally retarded. These facilities may provide diagnostic, treatment, education, training, or custodial care services, as well as facilities for training specialists.

II. Legal Basis

Title I, Part C of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-164) (42 USC 2671-2677).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, a sum of $10 million was authorized for use in this grant program.

V. Matching Provision

The rate of Federal participation is established by the State administering agency each fiscal year and applies to all projects approved during such fiscal year. In adopting the rate of Federal participation the following alternatives are available to the State agency:

(a) A uniform rate for all projects which may be an amount not less than 33-1/3 nor more than either 66-2/3 per cent of the State's Federal percentage, whichever is the lower.

(b) A variable rate between areas of the State within the range of 33-1/3 per cent and 66-2/3 per cent based upon economic status of areas, and other relevant factors as established in the approved State plan.

VI. Method of Distribution

Allotments to the States from the annual appropriation for mental retardation facility construction are made as follows: 2/3 on the basis of the population of each State weighted by State financial need and 1/3 on the basis of the extent of the need for mental retardation facilities, for which State population under age 21 is used. The Act provides for a minimum allotment of $100,000 to any State or Territory, other than the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grants for the construction of or the remodeling or expansion of mental retardation facilities are made to public and non-profit organizations provided that their programs are approved by the administering State agency and are included in the State plan.

VIII. Application Procedure

The sponsor (or owner) consults the authorized State administering agency concerning his program and receives application forms which are

completed by him and returned to that agency. The agency, in turn, transmits the documents with its recommendations to the regional office of the Public Health Service for final approval.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information is available from the Chief, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Mental Retardation Research Center Construction

I. Purpose

Project grants are authorized to assist in the construction of centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development, whether biological, medical, social, or behavioral.

II. Legal Basis

Part A of Title I of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-164), an amendatory addition of Part D to Title VII of the Public Health Service Act (P.L. 410, 1944).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $8 million was authorized in fiscal 1965 for this program.

V. Matching Provision

The total amount of the grants with respect to any project for the construction of a facility under this program may not exceed 75 per centum of the necessary cost of construction of the center as determined by the Surgeon General.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are distributed in response to applications from eligible institutions which the Surgeon General determines are competent to engage in the type of research for which the facility is to be constructed and can provide the assurances outlined in the Act, as follows: (1) use of the facility for the purposes for which it was constructed for not less than 20 years after completion and (2) that sufficient funds will be available to meet the non-Federal share of the cost of construction and for the effective use of the facility. The review of applications and the administration of this program are shared by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources. Grants are awarded by the Surgeon General.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Universities and other public and private non-profit institutions which the Surgeon General determines to be competent to engage in the type of research for which the facility is to be constructed may apply for funds under this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Legally authorized officials of eligible institutions must submit an application and take care to provide information concerning the required assurances outlined in the program Regulations. The application must also

contain details on proposed research programs; construction plans; and plans for budgeting, staffing and managing the center. Information on the research program includes a description of the need for such research and the relationship it will bear to the National programs for such research.

Applications are processed by the Division of Research Grants and forwarded to the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council and the National Advisory Council for Health Research Facilities and Resources for evaluation.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, and the Director, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Nursing - Construction Grants to Schools

I. Purpose

Starting in fiscal year 1966, construction grants to schools of nursing are available for new facilities to expand the training capacity of existing schools, for the construction of new schools and for the replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities which are so obsolete as to require curtailment of enrollment or quality of training.

II. Legal Basis

Construction grants to schools of nursing are authorized under Section 801 of the Nurse Training Act of 1964, P.L. 88-581 (Title VIII, Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC 296-298).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1966, $5,000,000 was authorized for use in programs for collegiate schools of nursing and $10,000,000 for use in programs for diploma and associate degree schools of nursing.

V. Matching Provision

The applicant institution must contribute an amount equal to at least 33-1/3 per cent of the total construction costs of new facilities, which provide a substantial increase in enrollment, and at least 50% of the total costs of other new construction and of replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities.

VI. Method of Distribution

The National Advisory Council on Nurse Training will make recommendations to the Surgeon General who will grant awards on the basis of: the relative effectiveness of the proposed facility in expanding first-year enrollments; equitable geographical distribution of training opportunities; the shortage of nurses in the area as compared with that in other areas of the nation; the relative need of improved or new facilities to prevent decreased enrollment or training deficiencies; the relative size of the enrollment decrease and its effect on the geographical distribution of training opportunities; the improvements in training programs which might develop in new or altered facilities; and the relationship to existing local, state or regional plans for nurse training facilities.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

A diploma, collegiate or associate degree program in a public or non-profit private institution must be accredited or have been given reasonable assurance of being accredited when construction is completed.

Nursing - Construction Grants to Schools (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications are available from the Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Chief, Division of Nursing, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Mental Retardation - University-Affiliated Clinical Construction

I. Purpose

Project grants are authorized to be used in the construction of facilities which will include, as nearly as practicable, a full range of clinical services, both inpatient and outpatient, for the mentally retarded, and which will (1) aid in demonstrating the provision of specialized services for diagnosis and treatment, education, training, or care of the mentally ratarded; and (2) aid in the clinical training of physicians and other specialized personnel needed for such work or for research in mental retardation.

II. Legal Basis

Title I, Part B of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-164) (42 USC 2661-2665).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $7,500,000 was authorized for use in this program in fiscal 1965.

V. Matching Provision

The amount granted to an applicant institution may not exceed 75 per cent of the necessary cost of construction of the proposed project.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds for construction of college or university-affiliated clinical facilities for the mentally retarded are granted on the basis of applications approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Public and non-profit agencies sponsoring facilities which are owned by or affiliated with a university or college may apply for grants under this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications should be submitted to the Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Application forms and other pertinent material may be obtained from the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, which is responsible for administering the program.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 7915 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

State Programs - Guidance, Counseling, and Testing

I. Purpose

This program provides grants to State educational agencies to assist in establishing and maintaining programs of guidance, counseling, and testing in elementary, secondary, and technical institutes. The program is designed to reduce the number of able students who drop out of high school or do not enter college, by: identifying abilities at an early age, guiding students into programs geared to their abilities, and encouraging outstanding students to continue their educations at a higher level.

II. Legal Basis

Title V-A of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1592, as amended; 20 USC 481-484).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the 1965 fiscal year, $24 million was authorized and $20,500,000 appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

Dollar for dollar matching is required from State or local funds. The non-public school testing program arranged for by the Commissioner also requires dollar for dollar matching by the participating schools.

VI. Method of Distribution

Up to 2 per cent of the appropriation is reserved for U. S. Possessions with the remaining funds going to States on the basis of the school age population in each State in proportion to the total school age population of all States. No State may receive less than $50,000.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Funds are paid to State educational agencies which use a small portion for their State level activities and pay the major share to school districts to help finance approved local programs. Under the Commissioner's contracts with testing agencies, students in eligible non-public secondary schools may receive testing services comparable to the State program of testing outlined in the State plan.

VIII. Application Procedure

State educational agencies submit plans to the U. S. Commissioner of Education. Each year, participating States submit projections of year activities and are, on the basis of these projections, paid funds (twice yearly). Non-public secondary schools submit applications for testing services directly to the Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director , Division of State Grants, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Financial Assistance for Strengthening Science, Mathematics, and Modern Foreign Language Instruction

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to strengthen elementary and secondary school instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages and other critical subjects. Matching grants to States and loans to non-profit, private schools are provided for the acquisition of laboratory and other special equipment, and related minor remodeling. In addition, matching grants are provided to States for the improvement and expansion of State supervisory or related services and administration of a State plan to achieve the foregoing objectives.

II. Legal Basis

Title III of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1588, as amended; 20 USC 441-444 for Grant programs; and 72 Stat. 1590, as amended; 20 USC 445 for loan program.)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965 Congress provided funds for all three Title III programs under a single appropriation limitation ($76,600,000). Fiscal year 1965 appropriation language, however, provided allotment bases for the acquisition grant, the acquisition loan, and the State supervision programs at $70,400,000, $9,600,000, and $6,000,000, respectively.

V. Matching Provision

Dollar for dollar matching by State and/or local funds is required for grants to States.

VI. Method of Distribution

Title III provides for:

1. a. Payments to State educational agencies for acquisition by local educational agencies of laboratory and other special equipment and for minor remodeling of laboratory or other space used for such equipment; and

b. Loans to private non-profit elementary and secondary schools for the same purposes.

From the national allotment for these purposes, 12 per cent is reserved for loans to non-profit private schools and not to exceed 2 per cent of the remainder is reserved for the Outlying Areas of the United States. The 12 per cent for loans is allotted among the States and Outlying Areas in proportion to enrollment in private non-profit elementary and secondary schools.

The allotment to a State is based upon the product of the school-age population of the State and the State's allotment ratio.

A State with high income per child of school age has a relatively lower allotment ratio, and vice versa. A State's allotment ratio equals 100 minus 50 times the quotient of

$$\frac{\text{(Income per child of school age in the State)}}{\text{(Income per child of school age in Continental United States)}}$$

except that no allotment ratio is less than 33-1/3 or more than 66-2/3. The income per child of school age is based on total personal income, and population aged 5-17, inclusive, for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce.

2. Payments to State educational agencies for supervisory and related services and administration of the State plans under this Title.

Of the national allotment for this program, an amount not to exceed 2 per cent is reserved by the Commissioner for allotments to Outlying Areas. The remainder is allotted among the States in proportion to school-age population, except that no State receives less than $20,000.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Funds allotted under the Title III grants program are paid to State educational agencies. Payments received under the equipment acquisition grants program are paid subsequently by the State educational agencies to local educational agencies on the basis of State-approved acquisition projects. Loans are negotiated with and paid directly to private, non-profit elementary and secondary schools.

VIII. Application Procedure

State educational agencies submit plans to the U. S. Commissioner of Education. Each year, participating States submit descriptions of projected activities and are paid funds twice yearly on the basis of their description and their needs. Loans are made on the basis of loan applications.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of State Grants, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Foreign Curriculum Specialists

I. Purpose

The purpose is to assist in improving and strengthening the language and area studies programs in American city and county school systems and State Departments of Education by making available to them the services of foreign teachers, curriculum specialists and supervisors. They may aid in the improvement of curriculum, in preparing teaching materials, assisting with in-service training and teacher workshops or other related activities.

II. Legal Basis

Section 102(b) (6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-256).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1965 were $165,000.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

American school authorities wishing to obtain the services of the foreign specialists present their requests to the U. S. Office of Education. These requests, including specific information as to the type of person or persons needed, their nationality or world area, their qualifications and the duties which they would be expected to perform, are forwarded to American Embassies or Educational Commissions overseas, which will, in turn, conduct the recruitment of personnel. The applications of candidates are referred to United States school administrators for approval.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

An American city and county school system or State Department of Education may obtain the services of the foreign teacher, curriculum specialist or supervisor.

The foreign grantee must be a recognized authority in his own country in language and area studies pertaining to his particular region of the world, or in the fields of curriculum planning and development, preparation of teaching materials or teaching training and methodology. He must possess fluency in English; must have a minimum of five years of experience; and must be capable of meeting people easily and working harmoniously with groups and committees.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications may be secured from and when completed are filed with the Teacher Exchange Section, Bureau of International Education, U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Associate Commissioner, Bureau of International Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

School Construction for Federally Affected Areas

I. Purpose

This program provides construction funds to school districts in which Federal activities have either caused an overburdening of available facilities or in which a substantial number of pupils who live on Federal property are in attendance. The program also requires the Commissioner of Education to arrange for the provision of school facilities on Federal property or otherwise for children who live on Federal property for whom State and local educational agencies are unable, under State law or for other reasons, to provide suitable free education.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 81-815, as amended (20 USC 631-645).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The legislation authorizes Federal appropriations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act; a priority system must be invoked if appropriations are insufficient to cover all eligible projects. Local funds are added to cover the costs which are not met by Federal funds, and local districts provide the sites and offsite improvements and other project facilities which may not be a part of the approved project.

V. Matching Provision

None. However, Federal funds may be used only for the construction of "minimum" school facilities (e.g., no single-purpose auditoriums or gymnasiums), and local funds must be used to make up any difference in the total cost of a project.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are paid directly to eligible school districts on the basis of a formula which provides for the payment of Federal dollars on a per pupil cost basis. If the parent both works and lives on Federal property, the pupil is counted at 95 per cent of the State average per pupil cost of constructing minimum school facilities. If the parent either lives or works on Federal property, the pupil is counted at 50 per cent of the State average per pupil cost. If the parent is engaged in Federal activity (carried on directly or through a contractor), the child is counted at 45 per cent of the State average per pupil cost.

To qualify for the 95 and 50 per cent rates, a school district must substantiate an estimated two-year increase in school membership among federally connected pupils equal to five per cent of the total average daily membership. To qualify at the 45 per cent rate, the increase in federally-connected children must constitute at least 10 per cent of the average daily membership of the applicant's district at the beginning of the two-year increase period, and there must be a substantial need for funds in order to avoid a heavy burden on taxing and borrowing authority of the district.

School Construction for Federally Affected Areas (Cont'd.)

Supplemental Federal funds may be made to cover the non-Federal share of a project if a district is in need of facilities and has shown a great increase of students due to Federal activities. Funds are also available for districts which need them to construct temporary facilities for accommodating students whose parents are temporarily employed by the government or to cover the full cost of housing pupils in those districts where a large number reside on Federal property.

Applications are submitted by the local districts to the Office of Education after they have been checked, verified and supplemented by the State educational agencies. Where no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education, the application is submitted by the appropriate Federal agency.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

School construction assistance may be granted only to local educational agencies (or to Federal agencies) who file timely application for it, and who qualify under one on more of the eligibility requirements discussed above.

VIII. Application Procedure

Local school districts submit applications to the U. S. Office of Education through appropriate State educational agencies. The field staff of the Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas reviews data and submits it to the Division's central office for consideration. Funds are reserved for the project and, after notification, the Treasury Department issues the first of a series of payments which are to be paid to the district as the project progresses. The Housing and Home Finance Agency renders technical assistance to the applicant and the Division (including periodic progress inspections) as bases for payments. When the project is completed and accepted by the school district, a financial audit is made of the project accounts by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and a final payment of the Federal share of the cost of the completed project is authorized.

When the Commissioner of Education is required by law to construct schools on Federal property, the installation commander (or other Federal officer) makes application. The appropriate State educational agency is consulted concerning the need and other aspects of the application, and the Division's field staff verifies the information received. Following the Division report, the Housing and Home Finance Agency obtains an estimate of construction costs and sends a report to the Commissioner who decides whether or not the Agency should begin work on the construction of the project.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

School Lunch Program

I. Purpose

To safeguard the health and well being of children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other food, by assisting the States in providing an adequate supply of foods and other facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of non-profit school lunch programs.

II. Legal Basis

National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (42 USC 1751-1760) as amended by Public Law 87-823, approved October 15, 1962.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

No fixed statutory authorization. Maryland received $1,534,301 in cash payments for food assistance under provisions of this program in fiscal year 1963.

V. Method of Distribution (Statutory, effective fiscal year 1963)

Grant funds are available to the States for public school purchases of food and food equipment, for special assistance of schools in areas where the children are unable to pay the full cost of lunches, and (in certain instances) to non-profit private schools.

Not less than 75% of these funds must be apportioned to the States.

(1) The basis of allotment of these funds (except those to needy schools) is as follows:

(a) the "participation rate" for the State, as given by the number of lunches served in the preceding fiscal year by the participating school.

(b) the "assistance need rate" for the State, as given by the relative per capita incomes. For those States with per capita incomes equivalent to or greater than the U. S. average of the rate shall be 5, and for those States below the average, the rate may range up to a high of 9, depending upon the relationship between State per capita income and U. S. per capita income.

The amount of apportionment for any State is obtained by multiplying these two factors and expressing the result as a proportion to the total for all States.

Periodic advances of the apportioned funds are made to State agencies to enable them to reimburse participating schools for a part of the food costs of lunches served. Funds are paid directly to participating private schools when State laws forbid disbursement of Federal funds by State agencies to private schools.

School Lunch Program (Cont'd.)

(2) Funds for schools located in poor economic areas are allotted as follows:

(a) part is distributed on the basis of the number of free or price-reduced lunches served.

(b) of the remaining funds, at least 50% shall be distributed by giving weight to the combined factors of number of free or price-reduced lunches and the "assistance need rate."

Grant Commodities (food items) are also furnished to schools participating in the school lunch program by distributing to schools through State distribution agencies commodities purchased under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act and through donations of commodities acquired under surplus removal and price support programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Assistance to Maryland under this activity in fiscal year 1963 amounted to $843,032.

VI. Matching Provisions

Federal - 25%, State - 75%, provided that for any State with per capita income below U. S. average, required State matching shall be decreased by the percentage which its per capita income falls below the average U. S. per capita income.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Public and non-profit private schools.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Department of Education or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

School Maintenance and Operation in Federally Affected Areas

I. Purpose

The program provides for Federal financial assistance for the maintenance and operation of schools of local educational agencies upon whom financial burdens are placed when (a) sources of local revenue are removed because of the acquisition of real property by the United States; or (b) the local agencies provide free public education for children who live on Federal property, or whose parents are employed on Federal property, or (c) a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance results from Federal activities carried on directly or through a contractor.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 81-874, as amended (20 USC 236-244).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The legislation authorizes annual appropriations to carry out its purposes. Should the annual appropriation be insufficient to cover entitlements in full, the appropriation is pro-rated among all eligible districts in proportion to their full entitlements. The Federal payments to eligible districts represent on the average about 5 per cent of their operating budgets. In some districts - where most of the residents have a Federal property connection - the Federal funds represent a considerably greater percentage.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are paid directly to eligible school districts under a formula which provides for payment of Federal dollars on a per pupil basis. The rate of payment on account of children who live on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property and on account of children whose parents are on active duty in the uniformed services is 100 per cent of the highest of either (1) the expenditure per child from local revenue sources in the second preceding year in comparable school districts in the State, or (2) 50 per cent of the national average per pupil cost in such second preceding year (but not exceeding the State average per pupil cost), or (3) 50 per cent of the State average per pupil cost in such second preceding year. The rate of payment on account of children who live with a parent who either lives on or is employed on Federal property and on account of children who (under certain circumstances) have parents employed as a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, is 50 per cent of the highest of these same three alternative rates.

To qualify in the 100 per cent or 50 per cent category, a district must have an average daily attendance of federally connected pupils of at least 3 per cent (or 6 per cent in the case of certain large cities) of its total average daily attendance and of at least 10 in number; however, the number of children in each category must be combined to meet the "3 per cent and 10 children" rule.

Special payments are authorized for a district which experiences a sudden and substantial increase in average daily attendance because of activities of the United States carried on directly or through a contractor. A payment may be made to the district if the increase in average daily attendance constitutes a 5 per cent increase over the average daily attendance of non-federally connected children in the preceding year; the increase places financial burden upon the district; and the district is making a reasonable tax effort and availing itself of other assistance but is unable to finance the increased educational costs.

Payments are also authorized for districts which have lost a substantial portion of their real property tax base because of the acquisition of property in the district by the United States since 1938. The amount of payment is computed by estimating the amount of taxes the district would have received from the property but for the Federal acquisition.

When a district's entitlement is based on parents' residence or employment on Federal property, the amount of any other Federal payments made to the district with respect to Federal property and which is actually available to the district for current expenditures, is deducted from the district's P. L. 874 entitlement.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Assistance for maintenance and operation of schools may be granted only to local educational agencies (or to Federal agencies) which file timely application for it and which qualify under one or more of the several statutory eligibility requirements as already discussed.

VIII. Application Procedure

Local school districts submit applications to the United States Office of Education through their appropriate State educational agencies. The Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas usually, on the basis of estimated data in the application, instructs the Treasury Department to make intital payments immediately. At the end of the school year, the district submits a final report showing actual data for the year and is reimbursed in full after a check is made by the Division's field staff.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas; Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Special Milk Program

I. Purpose

To increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in non-profit schools of high school grade and under, non-profit nursery schools, child care centers, summer camps and similar non-profit institutions devoted to the care and training of children.

II. Legal Basis

Agricultural Act of August 8, 1961 (7 USC 1446), as amended. Original enactment in 1954.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

$105 million was authorized for fiscal 1962. Although the program is authorized through fiscal 1967, the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal 1963-1967 is subject to yearly Congressional action. Maryland received $2,045,074 in cash payments under provisions of this program in fiscal year 1963.

V. Method of Distribution

Assistance is provided, in the form of reimbursement payments, to eligible schools and child-care institutions to help them to inaugurate a milk-service or to expand the existing service through reducing prices to children and establishing new times of service. Reimbursement payments to eligible schools and institutions range from two to four cents per half pint of milk served. In selected needy schools, they may be made for full cost of the milk for children who are unable to pay. Federal funds for reimbursement payments are made to State agencies and directly to private schools and other outlets where State laws prohibit disbursement of Federal funds by State agencies to such participants.

VI. Matching Provisions

No matching provisions but the cost of milk in excess of the Federal reimbursement must be borne by sources within the State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Non-profit schools of high school grade and under, non-profit nursery schools, child care centers, summer camps and similar non-profit institutions devoted to the care and training of children.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Department of Education or the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

College Housing Loans

I. Purpose

The purpose of these loans is to aid public or private non-profit colleges and universities (and hospitals) to finance the construction of dormitories, housing for faculty and married students, dining facilities, college unions, health facilities, and other service facilities.

II. Legal Basis

The College Housing Loan Program (Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950) is the basis for the loan project.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency.

IV. Financial Basis

Eligible institutions issue bonds which are bought by either private concerns, the Federal government, or both. These bonds may run for as long as 50 years at an interest rate of not more than one-fourth of one per cent above the average for interest-bearing public debt in the United States. The rate is 3-3/4 per cent for loans made through June 30, 1965.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Upon application, college and university requests are investigated by CFA officials and eligibility is determined.

Not more than 12½ per cent of the Federal funds provided for college housing may be made available to educational institutions within any one State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Public or private non-profit colleges and universities (and hospitals with accredited facilities for training nurses and interns) are eligible to receive a construction loan if they offer at least a two-year program acceptable for full credit toward a bachelor's degree. Theological schools or seminaries are not eligible.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications, containing information pertinent to the planning of facilities, are submitted to the Community Facilities Administration for study. After applications are accepted, the applicant institution issues bonds to cover the amount needed and the Federal government (or some private interest or interests) purchases them. Construction is carried on by the institution involved but according to Federal requirements.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information is available at the regional offices of the Housing and Home Finance Agency or from the Community Facilities Administration, Housing and Home Financing Agency, Washington, D. C. 20410.

Graduate Research Facilities

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide aid to colleges and universities for modernizing, renovating, and constructing graduate-level laboratories to be used for basic research by staff members, post doctoral fellows, and graduate students.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

See Matching Provision.

V. Matching Provision

The institution receiving a National Science Foundation grant must match the funds with at least an equal amount derived from non-Federal sources and may not receive matching credit for funds committed prior to the receipt of the formal proposal (except for funds expended on architect's plans).

Grants will be conditional upon an institution's providing its share of the funds. If necessary, the institution will be given a limited period, usually not more than one year, to provide such funds. Generally, the institution must contract for the project within 18 months for the date of the grant.

VI. Who May Receive Federal Grants

College or university science departments having a graduate program may submit proposals; non-profit research institutions that do not grant degrees must be associated with educational institutions to qualify.

VII. Application Procedure

Applications may be submitted to the Division of Institutional Programs at any time. Detailed instructions concerning submission of applications are available in the brochure entitled "Graduate Science Facilities."

VIII. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by writing to the Science Facilities Section, Division of Institutional Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

WELFARE

Higher Education Facilities Construction

I. Purpose

Public Law 88-204 provides grants and loans to eligible colleges and universities to assist them in financing the construction, rehabilitiation, or improvement of certain types of academic facilities needed to expand enrollment capacity. Title I provides grants for construction of undergraduate academic facilities; and Title III provides loans for construction of academic facilities.

II. Legal Basis

Higher Educational Facilities Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-204), December 16, 1963.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year of 1965, $230,000,000 was authorized for grants under Title I; $3 million for administration of State plans by State Commissions; $60 million for grants under Title II; and $120 million for loans under Title III.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share of the development cost of a Title I project for a public community college or public technical institute is set at 40 per cent; for an institution other than a public community college or a public technical institute, the Federal share shall not exceed one-third.

Title II grants may not exceed one-third of the development cost of a project.

Title III loans require at least one-fourth of the development cost of the facility to be financed from non-Federal sources.

VI. Method of Distribution

Of the funds to be appropriated for grants for construction of undergraduate academic facilities (Title I), 22 per cent is allotted to the States on the basis of per capita income and number of high school graduates. These funds are for use in providing academic facilities for public community colleges and public technical institutes. For both public and private four-year colleges and private two-year institutions, 78 per cent of the appropriation for each year is allotted to the States on the basis of proportionate enrollments in high schools and institutions of higher education.

Title II grants for construction of graduate academic facilities are made on the basis of approved applications, but no State may exceed 12½ per cent of the total appropriation for any fiscal year. Section 203 of the Act establishes an Advisory Committee on Graduate Education to advise the Commissioner in the selection of Title II projects.

Title III loans are made on the basis of approved applications submitted by institutions or higher education building agencies, but no State may exceed 12½ per cent of the total appropriation for any fiscal year.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Title I grants may be awarded to qualifying institutions of higher education. Title II grants may be awarded to such institutions or to cooperative graduate centers as defined in the Act. Title III loans may be made to institutions or to higher education building agencies meeting requirements of the Act. Grants or loans are available only for construction (including acquisition and/or renovation) of academic facilities.

VIII. Application Procedure

Institutions submit Title I grant applications to a State commission designated for this purpose. The State commission, under the terms of a State plan, assigns priorities to the eligible projects and recommends to the Commissioner of Education such a priority list together with a certification of the Federal share of the development cost of each project.

Title II grant applications are submitted by institutions or cooperative graduate centers directly to the Commissioner of Education and are reviewed for priority recommendation by the Advisory Committee on Graduate Education.

Title III loan applications are submitted by institutions or building agencies directly to the Commissioner of Education.

All application forms are supplied by the Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Bureau of Higher Education Facilities; Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Land-Grant Colleges

I. Purpose

Through the provisions of the Morrill Act (1862) and subsequent legislations, funds are allocated for the development of at least one college in each State which aims at promoting liberal and practical education in fields related to agriculture and the mechanical arts.

II. Legal Basis

Morrill Act of 1862 (12 Stat. 503); Second Morrill Act of 1890 (26 Stat. 417); Nelson Amendment of 1907 (34 Stat. L. 1281); Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 (Sec. 22), as amended, 1952 (P.L. 82-390), and 1960 (P.L. 86-656) (7 USC 301-329).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $14,500,000 was authorized and appropriated for the program in the fiscal year of 1965. In addition, a sum of $6 million was authorized to be granted to the State of Hawaii (Hawaii Omnibus Act) subject to the conditions of the first Morrill Act.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Uniform annual grants to each State and to Puerto Rico amount to $200,000 per annum according to the conditions of the Second Morrill Act of 1890 ($25,000); the Nelson Amendment of 1907 ($25,000); and the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 ($150,000).

Grants from the fiscal 1965 appropriation of $4,300,000 under the Bankhead-Jones Act allotted to the States and Puerto Rico (in the proportion which the total population of each is to the total population of the States and Puerto Rico as determined by the last preceding decennial census) except that Puerto Rico doesn't receive funds from the first $1,501,500.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Each State for the support of 68 land-grant institutions (one in each State and Puerto Rico and two in 17 States).

VIII. Application Procedure

The DHEW, on or before July 1 of each year, decides and informs the Secretary of the Treasury as to which States are eligible for aid in the coming fiscal year. Payment is made to the legally designated treasurer or officer of each State for use in the program.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of College and University Assistance; Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs; Office of Education; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Washington, D. C. 20202.

Loans to Students in Institutions of Higher Learning

I. Purpose

This title provides for the creation, at American colleges and universities, of loan funds from which needy undergraduate and graduate students may borrow on reasonable terms to complete their higher education.

II. Legal Basis

Title II of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1584; 20 USC 421-429).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The fiscal year of 1965 saw $146,700,000 appropriated for use in the program. A sum of $25 million of this amount is set aside to aid institutions which cannot finance their share of the loan funds.

V. Matching Provision

Institutions must provide $1 for each $9 of Federal funds used.

VI. Method of Distribution

The amounts allotted to each State are in the proportion that the full-time college enrollment in that State bears to the total full-time college enrollment in the Nation.

Funds will be allotted among State institutions on the basis of the individual institutional requests, the total requests from institutions in that State, and the total Federal funds available for that State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any accredited, non-profit college or university located in one of the States or in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands or the Canal Zone may apply.

Full-time undergraduate or graduate students, who need funds in order to proceed with their educational programs and who are adjudged capable of maintaining high scholastic averages, are eligible for funds.

VIII. Application Procedure

Eligible colleges and universities apply to the Commissioner of Education for a Federal capital contribution using the appropriate application forms obtainable from the Office of Education.

Students must apply to the appropriate financial aid office at the institution of their choice in order to receive aid.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Specialized Research Facilities

I. Purpose

The grants under this program are used to finance unique, one-of-a-kind discrete installations, not a usual part of a university department. Uniqueness may be based on geographical location, purpose, organizational structure, or a combination thereof. These grants differ from those for Graduate-Level Research Facilities in that there is no prescribed minimum proportion of participation in the proposed costs by the institution. The Graduate-Level Research Facilities program, on the other hand, is a matching program.

Requests for support of this type should be directed to the appropriate Research Division, but it is suggested that preliminary inquiry be made to the Division before a formal proposal is submitted.

Undergraduate Instructional Scientific Equipment Program

I. Purpose

This program makes grants on a matching-fund basis to junior college, colleges, and universities to assist them in the purchase of equipment that will significantly improve science instruction at the undergraduate level.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Awards averaging about eight million dollars per year were made to applicants under this program in 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65.

V. Matching Provision

Each institution receiving a grant must agree to provide funds from non-Federal sources in an amount equal to or greater than the monies provided by the foundation, the aggregate to be used for the purchase of special equipment as specified in the proposal.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are available to institutions offering a baccalaureate-level degree in one or more of the sciences; four-year institutions not offering a baccalaureate in a science but offering a university-parallel program in science; and junior or community colleges offering a university-parallel program in science, and not currently applying for assistance under Title III of NDEA.

For colleges granting the baccalaureate in a science, there is no categorical limit to the number of proposals that may be submitted, nor to the amounts of individual requests, provided that the aggregate of all proposals from any one institution does not exceed $180,000. For junior colleges and other institutions not granting baccalaureates in science, a limit of one proposal requesting no more than $20,000 is established.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Those institutions of higher learning which have been specified above (see Method of Distribution) may receive Federal funds for equipment programs. Each proposal from said institutions, however, should be limited to one instructional pattern in the sciences, such as: a departmental curriculum for majors in a given scientific disciple; a well-defined interdisciplinary course or courses, serving a particular group of students; a delimited group of freshman and sophomore courses in several science departments required of students concentrating in a single scientific discipline; or an instructional activity, involving a large single piece of scientific equipment or a group of related instruments that is either

a part of or a support to the instructional program of several departments or disciplines.

Requested items must be used primarily for undergraduate instruction and include objects such as: scientific equipment to be used either in the laboratory or in lecture demonstrations, and having a life expectancy of at least one year; hand and machine tools specifically intended for the construction, repair, and maintenance of scientific equipment; reference materials; teaching aids; safety equipment; costs of shipment; materials and labor for justifiable construction of equipment; expendable items (limited to a minimum of 5% of total costs); and costs of installation of equipment (limited to no more than 10% of equipment costs).

VIII. Application Procedure

Instructions to be followed in making application are available from the Foundation. Closing date for receipt of applications is January 15.

IX. Where to Apply

Requests for additional information and application forms should be sent to the Division of Undergraduate Education in the Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Work Study Program - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to stimulate and promote the part-time employment of students in institutions of higher education who are from low-income families and are in need of the earnings from such employment to pursue their courses of study.

II. Legal Basis

Title I-C of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year of 1965, an estimated total of $55,867,000 was allocated to this program. The Economic Opportunity Act provides that the Federal Government pay up to 90 per cent of the cost of this program during the first two years and 75 per cent thereafter.

V. Matching Provision

Each institution entering into an agreement for the operation of a work-study program must expend on student employment each year an amount that is not less than its average annual expenditure for such employment during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year in which the agreement is made.

No restriction is placed on the source from which the institution may pay its share of the compensation of students employed in this program.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Act provides for an initial allotment of funds among the States and the reallotment of any unused funds for use during the fiscal year subsequent to the year for which they were appropriated. Initial allotment is made under a three-part formula: (1) one-third of the allotment to each State is based on its number of full-time students in higher education as compared with the total full-time enrollment in higher education in the Nation; (2) one-third is based on the number of high school graduates in the State as compared with the national total; and (3) one-third is based on the State's number of related children living in families with annual incomes of less than $3,000 as compared with the national total.

Within each State, funds are granted to institutions of higher education for the operation by them of work-study programs on the basis of proposals submitted under an agreement with the Commissioner of Education.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Any college or university located in one of the States, or in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the Virgin Islands is eligible to submit a proposal for participation in the program.

Proposals must provide for the employment of students in work (1) for the institution itself or (2) for a public or private non-profit organization through an arrangement between the institution and the organization.

Work Study Program - Economic Opportunity Act (Cont'd.)

Employment must not involve construction, maintenance or operation of so much of any facility used or to be used for sectarian instruction or as a place for religious worship. Off-campus employment must either be related to the student's educational objective or be work in the public interest which would not otherwise be provided.

Employment is furnished only to a student who (a) is from a low-income family, (b) is a citizen or national of the United States or is in this country for other than a temporary purpose, (c) needs the job in order to study at the institution, (d) is capable of maintaining good academic standing while employed, and (e) has been accepted for enrollment as a full-time student or, if already enrolled, is in good standing as full-time undergraduate, graduate, or professional student. No student may work more than 15 hours of any week when his classes are meeting or for more than 40 hours per week during other times, such as vacations and summer periods.

VIII. Application Procedures

Institutions submit applications to participate in the work-study program to the appropriate Regional Representative for Higher Education of the U. S. Office of Education. Preference is given to applications which provide for employment of eligible students in approved community action programs established under the Economic Opportunity Act. Consideration is also given to the extent to which a proposal (1) provides for specialized recruitment, admission and counseling of qualified students from low-income families, (2) evidences a significant number or high proportion of eligible students in the institution's total enrollment or potential enrollment, (3) indicates arrangements for coordinating the work-study program with other forms of financial assistance, and (4) assists in local efforts for alleviating poverty with special preference being given to proposals which are part of a Community Action Program established under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, or which will provide students to work in such a program.

Student participation is arranged between the student and the institution conducting the program.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Division of Student Financial Aid, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Academic Year Institutes for College and Secondary School Teachers of Science and Mathematics

I. Purpose

The purpose of these programs is to offer college and secondary school teachers an opportunity to broaden their knowledge of science and mathematics and to make it possible for some of them to earn a master's degree in their field.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Participants in Academic Year Institutes receive a maximum stipend of $3,000 for the academic year (10 months), plus an allowance of $450 for each dependent up to four. Additional allowances are available for a related summer program at certain of the institutes. Participants are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, and book allowances in the standard amount of $75 per participant are provided. A travel allowance based on two round trips from the participant's home to the institute is available at the rate of four cents per mile, not exceeding $160.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Applicant secondary school or college teachers of science and mathematics must have at least three years of teaching experience. Priority will be given to those individuals whose duties include substantial responsibility for the subject-matter preparation of prospective teachers.

VIII. Application Procedure

Requests for brochures, application forms, and other information should be sent to the institute director at the host school, since each school administers its own program in the light of its own requirements.

The closing date for applications is usually some time in mid-January and awards are announced at some time mid-February.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained by sending a postcard to the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550. The exact title of the program brochure desired should be designated, and the applicant should indicate whether or not he is interested in the college or high school teacher program.

Conferences for College Teachers of Science, Mathematics, and Engineering

I. Purpose

The Conference Program provides those college teachers of science, mathematics, and engineering who have other commitments during the summer an opportunity to participate in an intensive study of recent developments in their specific fields for a period of one to four weeks. Although most of these conferences are held during the summer, some are held at other convenient times. A typical conference enables a group of college teachers with similar backgrounds to work together under the guidance of specialists in a particular subject-matter area.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the legal basis for the conference program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are distributed to participant institutions to pay direct costs for organizing and staffing conferences, transportation costs of registrants, and allowances for the participants' living expenses while attending the conferences. Participants in College conferences receive instruction without charge, and in addition receive stipends of up to $15 per day to cover their living expenses. They also receive a travel allowance for one round trip at the rate of 4¢ per mile, not exceeding $80.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms and information concerning specific programs may be obtained by writing to the host institution. Each school develops and administers its own program and is responsible for selection of participants and setting of application deadlines.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be requested by mailing a post card (containing the applicant's name, address, and the title of the announcement desired) to the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Cooperative Research

I. Purpose

Under the Cooperative Research Program, the Commissioner of Education is authorized to enter into contracts with universities, colleges and state educational agencies for the conduct of research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 83-531 (68 Stat. 533; 20 USC 331).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

At the present time, there is no limitation as to the amount to be authorized for the program. During the fiscal year of 1965, $15,840,000 was appropriated for use in the program.

V. Matching Provision

No specific percentage is required of the cooperating institution; however, the contribution usually represents from 25 to 30 per cent of the total cost.

VI. Method of Distribution

Proposals for research projects are submitted by institutions of higher education and state educational agencies for one of six programs: (1) Basic Research, (2) Curriculum Improvement, (3) Demonstration, (4) Small Contracts, (5) Research and Development Centers, or (6) Developmental Activities. After a review of an area by five outside investigators, the Research Advisory Council considers the proposals and recommends them to the Commissioner of Education for approval or dismissal.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Colleges, universities, and state educational agencies are eligible to participate.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications may be sent to the Office of Education at any time; however, there are deadlines for submission of certain proposals. Proposals for Basic Research, Demonstrations, or Curriculum Improvement should be submitted by September 1, December 1, or March 1 and those for Research and Development Centers should be submitted by December 1.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Cooperative Research Branch, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Counseling and Guidance Training Institutes

I. Purpose

Short-term and regular session institutes are established at institutions of higher education for the provision of graduate training to improve the qualifications of elementary (7th and 8th grade) and secondary school counselors and teachers preparing to engage in counseling and guidance.

II. Legal Basis

Title V of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1593, as amended; 20 USC 491).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the 1965 fiscal year, $7,250,000 was appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Institute proposals are reviewed by outside consultants and forwarded to the Commissioner of Education who awards contracts on the basis of the quality of proposed programs, their promise in the counseling area, and geographic considerations.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

An institution contracting with the Office of Education to conduct an institute receives funds to cover the operating costs of the institute and additional funds for the payment of stipends for eligible enrollees.

VIII. Application Procedure

An institution files a registry form, an inventory of institutional resources, and an institute proposal to the Office of Education and is then considered for a contract.

The national program of institutes is announced annually. Personnel who wish to attend an institute request application forms from the Director of that institute. Each institute director selects those applicants to be enrolled in accordance with the provisions of his institute contract.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Graduate Fellowships (Full Time)

I. Purpose

Graduate fellowsnips are awarded to offer support to unusually able students, in the field of science, who might be enabled to complete their graduate studies with the least possible delay if given aid. Awards are made for work leading to an advanced degree in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological and engineering sciences, and anthropology, economics, geography, the history and philosophy of science, linguistics, political science, psychology and sociology. Also included are interdisciplinary areas which are comprised of over-lapping fields among two or more sciences.

Awards are not made to individuals for study in a program leading to the M.D., D.D.S., or D.V.M. degree nor for study leading to an advance degree in business administration, clinical psychology or social work.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are awarded to eligible applicants according to the category of their study programs. First year fellows receive an annual stipend of $2,400; intermediate level fellows receive $2,600 and terminal year fellows receive a sum of $2,800. In addition, each fellow on a 12-month tenure will normally be provided a dependency allowance of $500 for each dependent.

The annual stipend and dependency allowances will be reduced to nine-twelfths of the annual figure for Fellows selecting academic year (9 months) tenures. The U. S. fellowship institution administers the fellowships. The Foundation may provide the applicant with money to defray the expenses for travel entailed in reaching the university to begin his tenure. At its discretion, a school may supplement a Fellow's stipend in hardship cases, or, for a limited amount of teaching and/or other reasons it considers appropriate, at a rate not to exceed $1,000 for each 12 months of tenure.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The fellowships under this program are awarded to persons who are citizens or nationals of the United States; have demonstrated ability and special aptitude for advanced training in the sciences and have been admitted to graduate status by the institution they select or will have been so admitted prior to beginning their fellowship tenures.

Graduate Fellowships (Full Time) (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for 1965 fellowships should be submitted before December 11, 1964. Individuals may apply under three categories which are:

A. First-Year Fellowships: Awards in this category will be made to students entering graduate school for the first time or those who will have completed less than one normal year of graduate study as of the beginning of the tenure of their fellowships.

B. Intermediate Fellowships: Awards in this category will be made to students who will have completed, as of the beginning of their fellowships, an amount of graduate training considered by the institutions at which they are in attendance to be a normal year of graduate study, but who will require more than one additional year to complete the requirements for a doctoral degree.

C. Terminal Year Fellowships: Awards in this category will be made to students who expect to complete the requirements for a doctoral degree within one calendar year from the date on which they begin the tenure of their fellowships.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information and applications are available from the Fellowship Office, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418.

In-Service Institutes for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers of Science and Mathematics

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide supplemental instruction, through courses offered on Saturdays or during after school hours, to secondary school teachers of science and mathematics. Certain elementary school teachers of science and mathematics are also eligible to attend institutes under this program.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are awarded to institutions which plan to set up or continue an institute program; however, no stipends are awarded to individual applicants. Individual participants pay no fees or tuition and receive travel allowances of up to seven cents per mile for commuting and a book allowance not to exceed $10.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

A listing of in-service institutes is compiled annually by the NSF; however, application should be made to the educational institute which the applicant wishes to attend. Deadlines for application and available courses are arranged by the institutions themselves.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be requested from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550. For prompt delivery of requested materials, the NSF requires that all requests be made by post card.

Institutional Grants for Science

I. Purpose

To assist colleges and universities in developing and maintaining well-balanced research and science education programs, NSF offers an institutional grant program that provides a more general type of support than other Foundation programs.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Institutional grants awarded in 1965 were based upon the total amount of the Foundation's grants made to an institution during the period April 1, 1964 - March 31, 1965, in support of basic research, Undergraduate Research Participation, and Research Participation for College Teachers.

The formula used in computing grants under the 1965 program provided 100 per cent of the first $10,000 in applicable grants made to an institution, plus a graduated percentage of the amount of grants made in excess of $10,000. The maximum allowable Institutional Grant was $150,000.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

United States institutions of higher education which, during the period April 1, 1964 - March 31, 1965, were awarded basic research grants, Undergraduate Research Participation grants, or Research Participation for College Teachers (summer program) grants were eligible to apply. Medical and other health-professional schools that are parts of universities and two-year extension centers and divisions of universities were not considered eligible.

Only one application is accepted from an institution; however, when various units of a university are generally recognized as being separate institutions in themselves, more than one branch from a university may receive a grant.

VIII. Application Procedure

Educational institutions must submit a letter of application, signed by the institution's principal officer, and must certify that the funds requested will be used only for direct costs of scientific activities.

IX. Where to Apply

There is no special application form. Further information is available from the Institutional Grants Program, Division of Institutional Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Summer Seminars Abroad (International Research)

I. Purpose

Grants to attend summer seminars abroad in the fields of modern foreign languages and area studies are made available under Section 102(b) (6) of P.L. 87-256. The purpose of this section of the Act is to improve the quality of instruction in modern foreign languages and area studies in our schools, universities and State Departments of Education.

II. Legal Basis

Section 102(b) (6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-256).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1965 were $214,300.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are made on the basis of individual applications of American teachers, instructors and professors of modern foreign languages or area studies.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Each seminar is planned for teachers or instructors at a particular educational level and for particular subject matter fields. The description of each seminar explains the qualifications of applicants.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application may be secured from and when completed are filed with the Teacher Exchange Section, Bureau of International Education, U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Associate Commissioner, Bureau of International Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Language and Area Centers

I. Purpose

This program provides for the establishment and operation of centers for teaching critical and needed modern foreign languages and related area studies.

II. Legal Basis

Title VI of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1593, as amended; 20 USC 511-513).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Fiscal year 1965 saw a sum of $4,830,000 appropriated for this program.

V. Matching Provision

The U. S. Office of Education may pay up to 50 per cent of the cost of establishing and operating a center.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Commissioner arranges, through contracts with institutions of higher education, for the establishment and operation by them of centers for teaching modern foreign languages (and related subjects) for which the Commissioner determines that individuals trained in such languages are needed by the Federal Government or by business, industry or education and that adequate instruction in such languages is not readily available in the United States. Institutions to participate in the program are selected by the Commissioner of Education with the assistance of the advisory committee solely on the basis of their ability and willingness to contribute to meeting identifiable national needs.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Institutions of higher education wishing to begin or expand instruction in critical languages and related area studies may apply.

VIII. Application Procedure

To receive consideration for a contract, an institution files a registry form, and submits an inventory of institutional resources and a proposal describing the operation of a center.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Language Development Branch, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Language Fellowships

I. Purpose

In order to meet the nation's need for more college language teachers and language area specialists, this program provides aid to individuals for advanced training in critically needed modern foreign languages and related area studies.

II. Legal Basis

Title VI of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1593, as amended; 20 USC 511-513).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Graduate fellows receive a stipend of $2,250 for the academic year, $450 for summer study, and $2,700 for summer and academic year. An allowance of $600 for the academic year, $120 for the summer only, and $720 for summer and academic year is also provided for each dependent up to the limit of four.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Commissioner, with the advice of experts, awards fellowships to individuals in languages which have been approved for such study.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Citizens, nationals, or permanent residents of the United States who are accepted for advanced training in one of the designated modern foreign languages and related studies by the graduate school of a university in the United States are eligible to apply for awards. Undergraduate students may receive awards for summer study in designated languages at specified NDEA language and area centers.

VIII. Application Procedure

Candidates apply directly to the graduate school of the university where they plan to carry on their studies under the fellowship. Each graduate school appoints a faculty committee to evaluate and rank applications for transmittal to the Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Language Development Branch, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Language Institutes

I. Purpose

The purpose of the institutes is to increase the supply of qualified modern language teachers and to increase the competence of personnel now engaged in teaching. Short or long-term training sessions are available to prospective or current teachers, supervisors, or training teachers of a modern foreign language in elementary of secondary schools. Institutes in English as a second language are also now included.

II. Legal Basis

Title VI of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1594, as amended; 20 USC 521).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The sum of $29,750,000 was appropriated for use in the program during the 1965 fiscal year.

During the first 5 years of the program, 58 per cent of funds provided under contract was used to cover costs of institute operation. The remaining 42 per cent was used for payment of stipends to public school participants who upon application receive $75 per week, plus $15 per week for each dependent.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

After filing registry forms with the Commissioner of Education and submitting specific proposals, institutions are judged on their geographic location and their importance to the language program.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Qualified institutions and individuals may apply for grants to pay stipends and institute costs, given under this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

After filing a Registry Form with the Office of Education, eligible institutions must submit an inventory of institutional resources and an institute proposal to the Office.

The national program of Language Institutes is announced each December. Secondary and elementary school language teachers request application forms from the director of the institute they wish to attend. The director selects those who will be enrolled according to criteria set by the institution in agreement with the Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Language Development Branch, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Language Research and Studies

I. Purpose

The objective of the studies, surveys, and research is to improve techniques for the teaching of modern foreign languages, and to develop improved materials for use in such teaching.

II. Legal Basis

Title VI of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1593, as amended; 20 USC 511-513).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

An appropriation of $2,550,000 was made to this program in 1965 fiscal year.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

With the advice of consultants, the Commissioner identifies problems in the teaching of modern foreign languages which require immediate research and development, and contracts with qualified institutions and individuals to undertake the work. The basic criteria applied in the award of contracts to individuals and institutions are (a) appropriateness to the intent of Congress as expressed in the Act, (b) relative urgency of need for the proposed work, (c) soundness of plan, and (d) professional competency of the investigators.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Individuals, educational institutions, and other agencies may submit proposals for research projects. The advice and counsel of leading scholars and specialists in appropriate fields is sought constantly in the development of the program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications may be submitted to the Office of Education at any time. Proposals which are approved result in negotiations leading to a contract between the Office and the applicant.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Language Development Branch, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

National Defense Fellowships

I. Purpose

This program is designed to assist institutions in the development of new and expanded programs of graduate study; to promote wider geographic distribution of graduate facilities; and to increase the supply of well-trained college and university teachers.

II. Legal Basis

Title IV of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1590-1591; 20 USC 461-465).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The 1,500 new fellowships awarded in 1963 brought the total number of active fellowships for the 1963-1964 academic year up to about 4,100.

A fellowship carries a stipend of $2,000 for the first year, $2,200 for the second year; and $2,400 for the third year, plus $400 for each dependent each year. An institution enrolling fellows may receive up to $2,500 each academic year for expenses incurred.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Awards are given to educational institutions which meet the accreditation standards approved by the Commissioner and, later, are distributed to students by the institutions themselves.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Colleges and institutions with new or expanding programs of graduate education leading to the doctoral degree are eligible to apply. A student who is a citizen or premanent resident of the U. S., has completed the baccalaureate degree, is acceptable for admission to a graduate school's approved program, and intends to enroll in full-time study culminating in a doctoral degree is eligible for a fellowship. Preference is given to those students who intend teaching in institutions of higher learning.

VIII. Application Procedure

Institutions submit proposals for new or expanded programs to the Commissioner of Education, indicating the nature of the program and the number of fellowships required to support it. Individuals apply directly to their graduate schools. From here, the applications are forwarded to the Office of Education where awards are made in June of each year for the following academic year.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Postdoctoral Fellowships

I. Purpose

The Postdoctoral Fellowships are awarded to scientists who have recently received a doctoral degree in a scientific field and who need and are qualified for additional advanced training preparatory to undertaking specialized scientific work.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal Funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

The annual (12 months) stipend for Postdoctoral Fellows will be $5,500. Fellows who receive awards for tenures of longer or shorter duration will receive stipends and allowances in proportion to the tenure of their fellowships. Postdoctoral awards--including renewals without a break in tenure--which extend beyond twelve months carry stipends at the rate of $6,000 per year after the first year. Married fellows selecting a 12-month tenure normally will be provided with a dependency allowance, upon request, of $500 per each dependent (spouse or child). A postdoctoral fellow may also receive a travel allowance of eight cents per mile to aid in defraying the cost of travel to his fellowship institution and a special allowance, at the beginning of his tenure, to defray special fellowship travel and costs.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

A person who is a U. S. citizen or National, has demonstrated ability and special aptitude for advanced training in the sciences, and as of the beginning of his fellowship, has earned a doctoral degree in a science or has had research training and experience equivalent to that represented by such a degree is eligible to apply.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for program grants, having a tenure of from 6 to 24 months, should be submitted to the Fellowship Office by September 8, 1964, (for 1965 grants). These applications will be scrutinized to determine the competence of the applicant and the feasibility of his request as well as the effect of further study upon his career.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing the Fellowship Office, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418.

Research Grants to Scientists

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide funds for individual scientists and groups of scientists to aid them in conducting basic research across the entire spectrum of the sciences, mathematics, and engineering.

In addition to basic research support, the Foundation makes grants through its research divisions for purchase of specialized research equipment, such as electron microscopes and mass spectrometers; for the support of certain foreign travel, and for the support of conferences and symposia.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

The National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of approximately $177,000,000 was expended by the Federal government under this program during the 1964 fiscal year.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are awarded on the basis of the scientific merit of the proposal and the qualifications of the investigator. Funds are determined by the needs of the project.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Colleges and universities; non-profit research institutions which show a close relationship to graduate and postdoctoral education; private profit organizations which show an interest in works of national concern, offer unique working resources, or a program which will offer new methods for training scientists; some foreign institutions; and individual scientists in the United States are eligible to apply.

VIII. Application Procedure

Proposals should be addressed to the National Science Foundation and may be submitted, in most cases, at any time during the year. Proposals (20 copies of each must be included) should include such information as: the name and address of the institution; endorsements by principal investigators, department heads, and the university official who deals with business and financial affairs; a descriptive title; the desired starting date of research; the amount of time for which support is requested; a description of proposed research; a description of available facilities; a list of all personnel members involved in research; and a proposed budget.

Applicants should allow four to six months between receipt of a proposal or the closing date and notification of the decision of the Foundation regarding support.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be obtained by writing the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C., 20550 to obtain the brochure, "National Science Foundation Grants for Scientific Research," NSF 63-27.

Research Participation Programs for College Teachers of Basic Science and Engineering

I. Purpose

The Research Participation program is designed to provide college teachers of basic science and engineering with the opportunity of participating in research at colleges, universities, and research foundations and allowing them to work on individual laboratory investigations or in the field with experienced investigators.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the legal basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Predoctoral participants will receive stipends of up to $75 per week, postdoctoral participants, up to $100 per week. A dependency allowance of up to $15 per week per dependent (maximum of 4) and a travel allowance (providing for one round trip from the participant's house to the institute) of 4 cents per mile (maximum of $80) are available to participants.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

College and Junior College teachers who are predoctoral or postdoctoral candidates may apply; however, the master's degree in the subject matter of their field of specialization is a minimum requirement.

VIII. Application Procedure

Requests for application forms and specific information should be made to the host institution, since each institution sets its own standards, courses and deadlines. A list of institutions which can be attended under the program is available from the NSF.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be requested by mailing a post card (containing the applicant's name, address, and the title of the announcement desired) to the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Research Participation Programs for Secondary School Teachers of Science and Mathematics

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide secondary school teachers of science and mathematics with the opportunity of participating in research at colleges, universities, and research foundations and allowing them to work on individual laboratory investigations or in the field with experienced researchers.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the basis for the program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Participants are exempt from payment of tuition and fees, and may receive stipends computed at a rate not to exceed $75 per week, plus dependent allowances up to $15 per week per dependent to a maximum of four. An allowance to aid in defraying the cost of one round trip from the participant's home to the institution is normally available at the rate of four cents per mile, not exceeding $80.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Secondary school teachers applying for grants should have a master's degree in scientific subject matter or an academic background including sufficient advanced courses to qualify for a degree. In some cases, the Research Participation for High School Teachers program may offer the opportunity to conduct research required for a master's thesis. Institutions make their own decisions as to academic credits for research participation.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application should be made to the host institution since each institution sets its own standards, courses and deadlines. A list of institutions which can be attended under the program is available from the NSF.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550. Requests for material should be mailed to the NSF on a post card.

Science Faculty Fellowships for Teachers of College Science, Mathematics and Engineering

I. Purpose

The primary purpose of these awards is to provide an opportunity for junior college, college, and university science teachers to enhance their effectiveness as teachers. Selection of teachers, under the program, are made from two groups: (1) those holding a Ph.D. in science, mathematics, or engineering and (2) those not holding a Ph.D. degree in one of these fields.

The tenure of an NSF fellowship is normally from 9 to 12 months, but it is possible to divide the available time into 3 month segments, if necessary.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the legal basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Stipends awarded are of the salary-matching type and are computed according to the applicant's income at the time of his application. The amount of a stipend may not exceed $15,000 per annum; however, the applicant is eligible to accept supplementation from other sources if this is necessary to bring his salary up to that of his reported income. No Science Faculty stipend will be less than $5,500 per annum before adjusted for supplemental income or less than $2,000 per annum after said adjustment, except possibly in the case of Federal employees or military personnel.

A travel allowance of eight cents a mile for the Fellow, four cents a mile for his spouse, and three cents a mile for each accompanying dependent child, within a maximum of $1,500 is available for travel to and from the institution of study during the fellowship tenure, and a sum of $150 is available to the fellow at the beginning of his tenure to defray incidental costs. In addition, an allowance is provided to the Fellow's institution for the purpose of paying his fees and to assist the institution in meeting the costs of providing the Fellow with space, supplies, and equipment.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any individual who is a United States citizen or national and who holds a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent; has demonstrated an

Science Faculty Fellowships for Teachers of College Science, Mathematics and Engineering (Cont'd.)

aptitude for science teaching and advanced training; will have had 3 or more academic years' experience in teaching science, mathematics, or engineering at the college level and intends to continue teaching is eligible for a fellowship.

VIII. Application Procedure

The applicant for a fellowship should send an application to the NSF Fellowships Section before mid-October. The application, containing a plan of study and a listing of qualifications, will be reviewed by the NSF and answered by early December.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing the Fellowships Section, Division of Graduate Education in Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

WELFARE

Senior Postdoctoral Fellowships

I. Purpose

Senior Postdoctoral Fellowships are awarded to scientists who have had their doctoral degrees in science for at least five years and who have demonstrated marked ability and special aptitude for productive scholarship in the sciences. Awards provide opportunity for highly specialized study and research during a period of leave.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Stipends are awarded to eligible fellows as to make available approximately the same income as that derived from the fellow's "salaried income" at the time of application. No stipend is less than $5,500 per annum before adjustment for supplemental income. The stipend from the NSF may not exceed $15,000 per annum and no award after adjustment is less than $2,000 per annum, including allowances.

In addition, fellows may be awarded a travel allowance (eight cents per mile for fellow; four cents per mile for spouse, and three cents per mile for each dependent child) which will aid him in defraying expenses for travel to and from his institution within a maximum of $2,000.

An allowance of $400 for nine or twelve months of tenure (pro-rated for shorter periods) will be available to cover costs of tuition, fees, unusual research expenses, special equipment, and special travel.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

The applicant for a senior postdoctoral fellowship for 1965 should send an application to the NSF Fellowships Section before October 12, 1964. This application, which lists a plan of study and a collection of qualifications, is first evaluated by a group of scientists which is appointed by the National Academy of Sciences. Later, it is reviewed by the NSF and awards are distributed.

Senior Postdoctoral Fellowships (Cont'd.)

IX. Where to Apply

Further information and application forms are made available by writing the Fellowships Section, Division of Graduate Education in Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

WELFARE

Summer Fellowships for Graduate Teaching Assistance

I. Purpose

The purpose of these awards is to provide support to selected graduate teaching assistants of high ability in order to enable them to devote full time to their own scientific studies or research during the summer months.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Fellows, recommended by the institution and selected by the NSF, receive stipends computed at a rate not to exceed $85 per week, and not less than $50 per week (as set by the institution). Tuition and fees are paid by the National Science Foundation.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Awards may be made to persons who are citizens or nationals of the United States and who, at participating institutions, will have had, at the beginning of their fellowship tenures, not less than one academic year of experience as graduate teaching assistants; have the status of graduate students under the regulations of these institutions; and are engaged in substantially full time work (including any teaching assistantship duties) in fields of study covered in this program.

VIII. Application Procedure

Each applicant must submit a signed application form, complete copies of transcripts of his college and university records, and a plan of study for advanced training or research.

At any one time, an applicant may have pending only one application for any National Science Foundation fellowships which have periods of tenure or portions thereof, running concurrently.

IX. Where to Apply

Applications and additional information are available from the Dean of the Graduate School of any participating institution or from the Fellowships Section, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C., 20550.

Summer Institutes for Elementary, Secondary, and College Teachers of Science and Mathematics

I. Purpose

These programs provide funds for U. S. elementary school, high school, and college teachers of science and mathematics (also, engineering teachers in colleges) to help these individuals to participate in summer institute programs. The courses of study undertaken may be in the nature of a review of basic subject matter, a continuation of studies in the participant's major field of interest, basic studies in collateral fields, or direct contact with recent developments in scientific research.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, is the basis for the institute program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Participants in Summer Institutes receive stipends of up to $75 per week, plus dependency allowances of up to $15 per week per dependent, to a maximum of four. A travel allowance for one round trip from the participant's home to the institute is available at the rate of four cents per mile, not exceeding $80. Participants are exempt from payment of tuition and fees.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

See Purpose.

VIII. Application Procedure

Teachers should write directly to the institute of their choice for application forms and data concerning specific programs; however, in case they wish to know something about the program in general and receive a listing of institutes available, they should write to the NSF office. Applications should be sent to the desired institute by mid-February and should be answered by mid-March.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information may be requested by mailing a post card (containing name, address, and program brochure desired) to the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Summer Science Training for Secondary School Students

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to encourage high-ability secondary school students to pursue their scientific interests by participating in unusual programs for scientific training during the summer. The cooperative college-school science program provides secondary school science students and their teachers opportunities during the summer and/or winter.

II. Legal Basis

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, provides the basis for this program.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

National Science Foundation.

IV. Financial Basis

Up to 100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are provided to the host institution to cover costs of instruction. Room, board, and travel expenses are expected to be paid by the individual students except in an instance where students designated as hardship cases wish to attend. Special funds for such students are available to institutional director who may use said funds at his own discretion.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Any institution which provides a summer training program for secondary school students of science may receive Federal funds. High ability students (usually but not always at the 11th grade level) are selected and provided funds, if any, by the host institution.

VIII. Application Procedure

Interested students should apply to the host institution of their choice for applications and program details since each institution sets its own standards and deadlines. Deadlines for applications are, in most instances, required by the institution on or before April 1.

IX. Where to Apply

A listing of all participating program institutions may be obtained by sending a post card (containing the applicant's name and address and an exact description of the program brochure desired) to the National Science Foundation; Washington, D. C. 20550.

Teachers - One-Year Study or Research Grants for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is the improvement of teacher competence. Requirements for grants are flexible to meet individual needs.

II. Legal Basis

Section 102(b) (6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-256).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The amount obligated in Fiscal Year 1964 for study and research grants for elementary and secondary teachers of modern foreign languages or area studies was $199,600. Funds appropriated for Fiscal Year 1965 were $199,600.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are made on the basis of individual applications of American elementary and secondary teachers of modern foreign languages or area studies.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Teachers of modern foreign languages or area studies who possess the potential or are being considered as future supervisors or curriculum directors, have a minimum of five years teaching experience, and who are American citizens of good health and moral character.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application may be secured from and when completed are filled with the Teacher Exchange Section, Bureau of International Education, U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Associate Commissioner, Bureau of International Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

U. S. Advanced Graduate Students - Grants to Prospective College or University Teachers of Non-Western Languages and Area Studies

I. Purpose

The aim of the awards to advanced graduate students is to develop competence in non-Western languages and related area studies among American graduate students preparing to teach these subjects in an American institution of higher education.

II. Legal Basis

The Office of Education Study Research and Summer Seminars Abroad Program is operated under authority granted under Section 102(b) (6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-256).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Appropriation for fiscal year 1965 was $519,312.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are made to advanced graduate students for study or research abroad in the world area which is their academic interest, or in special instances, in other countries where there exist specialized facilities for the study of that world area.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

An applicant must have satisfactorily completed a minimum of two years of graduate study in the United States before the proposed period of foreign study and have demonstrated competence in one of the languages of the world area (usually restricted to non-Western areas) with which their studies are concerned. He must also be preparing to teach in an American institution of higher education either the language of the award or related area studies for which a knowledge of the language is essential. He must be a citizen or national of the United States and must have demonstrated personal and academic qualities which give promise of future achievement and teaching service to higher education. Finally, he must plan:

a. to enroll in a foreign or American institution overseas in a full-time program of study approved by the home institution which recommends him and to which he will normally be expected to return to obtain his degree upon completion of the study program; or

b. to engage in full-time Ph.D. dissertation research under the supervision of the home institution;

c. to pursue a combination of a and b.

U. S. Advanced Graduate Students - Grants to Prospective College or University Teachers of Non-Western Languages and Area Studies (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Application packets for National Defense Foreign Language and Fulbright-Hays awards may be obtained from the NDFL Fellowship Committee at the institution through which application is made.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

WELFARE

U. S. Fellows Studying in Foreign Laboratories

I. Purpose

Fellowships for foreign study are awarded in order to provide opportunities to U. S. scientists to take advantage of unusual resources abroad or for collaborative association with highly competent foreign scientists. Awards are made when the experience in the foreign laboratory will enhance substantially the future productive capacity of the Fellow.

II. Legal Basis

Sections 301(c), 308, 433(a), PHS Act, as amended (42 USC 241, 242f, 289c)

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the fiscal year of 1964, 271 American scientists studied abroad and a sum of $2,121,817 in Federal funds was used to further their programs.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Fellowships for U. S. citizens are awarded at postdoctoral (a few predoctoral) and special levels. A predoctoral fellow is allowed a basic stipend of from $1,800 to $2,200 (For those starting fellowship training after June 30, 1964, these levels will be $2,400 for the initial year, $2,600 for the intermediate period, and $2,800 for the terminal year.); $500 allowance for each dependent; and other allowances for tuition and travel to or from places of study (8 cents per mile). Postdoctoral fellows are allowed a basic stipend of from $5,000 to $6,000; and allowance of $500 for each dependent; travel allowances to and from places of study (8 cents per mile); and a supply grant. No set amount is stipulated for special fellowships.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

(See Purpose).

VIII. Application Procedure

Application is made with supporting data. This material is reviewed by a panel of scientists expert in the discipline represented in the application. Recommendation is made on the basis of need for additional workers in a particular discipline, facilities in the sponsoring laboratory to give the training sought, competence of sponsor in the field, and previous academic and research accomplishments of the applicant.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Chief, Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

U. S. Scholars - Research Grants for Teachers of Modern Foreign Languages and Area Studies at National Defense and Education Act-Supported Language and Area Centers

I. Purpose

The aim of the awards to faculty members, specialists in either language or related subjects concerned with non-Western areas is the improvement of the recipient's professional skills and experience in the interest of the instructional programs of the NDEA-supported language and area centers.

II. Legal Basis

Section 102(b) (6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-256).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1965 were $401,788.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants are made to faculty members in either language or related area subjects at NDEA-supported centers for programs of research or study abroad.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Applicants must meet the following qualifications:

1. Must be center faculty members with doctoral degree or equivalent who have been professionally concerned, during the two years prior to the award, with the languages and related area studies of the foreign areas on which their centers focus.

2. Must have a level of language competence commensurate with the proposed program of research or study.

3. Must propose a program which has been approved and transmitted with the endorsement of the Center Director in terms of Center needs.

4. Must be American citizens or nationals with personal and professional qualities which promise future achievement and service to higher education in the United States.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications will be initiated by NDEA Center Directors.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Vocational and Technical Education

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to maintain, extend, and improve vocational-technical education to assure that persons of all ages and from all communities have access to vocational training and retraining which is suited to their needs, interest, and abilities, and which is related to actual or anticipated job opportunities.

There are several statutes which affect the program:

A. The Vocational Education Act of 1963 - This Act increased the Federal authorization for matching grants to states and led to expansion of existing educational programs.

It also provides for experimentation with residential vocational schools; authorizes work-study programs for those who need part-time earnings to stay in school; supports teacher training and development of up-to-date curricula; and encourages research to solve problems of the culturally and academically handicapped.

Finally, it makes permanent existing programs for training practical nurses and others in health professions and for training highly skilled technicians. It also provides Federal support for the first time for training in office occupations; permits states to use funds, allotted on the basis of groups to be served by occupational category in previous statutes, for training in any occupational field covered by the new authority, and for area vocational school construction.

B. Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 - This Act supports vocational training programs in trades and industry, agriculture, and home economics, and for training of teachers of these subjects.

C. George-Barden Act of 1946 - This Act increased the amount and scope of Federal aid provided by the Smith-Hughes Act and continued support for programs in distributive education added by the George-Deen Act in 1936.

D. Health Amendments Act of 1956 - This Act amended the George-Barden Act to provide Federal support for practical nursing and other health occupation training.

E. Fishery Training Act of 1956 - This legislation added fishery industries training to the George-Barden Act.

F. The National Defense Education Act of 1958 - This legislation amended the George-Barden Act to provide Federal support for training of highly skilled technicians in occupations requiring scientific knowledge in fields necessary to national defense.

Other statutes extended vocational education programs to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

II. Legal Basis

Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Part A of P.L. 88-210, 77 Stat. 403, 20 USC 35-35n); Smith Hughes Act, as amended, (P.L. 347, 64th Congress, 39 Stat. 929, 20 USC 11-15, 16-28); George-Barden Act, as amended, (P.L. 673, 74th Congress, 49th Stat. 1488, as amended, 20 USC 15i-15m, 15o-15q, 15aa-15jj, 15aaa-15ggg), and Acts extending the Smith-

Hughes Act to Puerto Rico (P.L. 791, 71st Congress, 46 Stat. 1489, 20 USC 30), and the George-Barden Act to the Virgin Islands (P.L. 462, 81st Congress, 64 Stat. 27, 20 USC 31-33), Guam (P. L. 896, 84th Congress, 70 Stat. 909, 20 USC 34), and American Samoa (P.L. 87-688, 76 Stat. 586, 48 USC 1667).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 authorizes: (1) Annual matching grants allotments to the States by formula (2) grants for research, training, and development and (3) a 4-year program of grants for work-study programs and residential schools. Authorizations for annual State allotments and for grants for research, training, and development in fiscal year 1965 amounted to $118,500,000. The authorization for the 4-year work-study program and for residential schools in fiscal year 1965 was $30,000,000.

The Smith-Hughes Act provides permanent annual appropriations of $7.16 million. The George-Barden Act and other statutes authorized appropriations totaling about $50 million annually.

V. Matching Provision

Expenditures of funds by States under the Smith-Hughes, George-Barden, and the Vocational Education Act of 1963 must be matched dollar-for-dollar by State or local funds, or both, except that allotments for work-study programs require no State or local matching in fiscal years 1965 and 1966 and only 25 per cent State or local matching thereafter. Discretionary grants by the Commissioner for research, training, and development programs and for residential schools require no matching whatever.

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Vocational Education Act of 1963

1. Vocational Education Training Programs - Ninety per cent of the appropriated funds under Section 2 are allotted to States by formula, based on the relative number of persons in various age groups who need vocational education and the relative per capita income in the States. No State allotment is less than $10,000.

Any State allotment, or portion thereof, which the U. S. Commissioner of Education determines will not be needed to carry out the State's plan during the fiscal year shall be reallotted to other States in proportion to their original allotments, but reduced to the extent the Commissioner estimates necessary to bring each reallotment within a State's actual need for additional funds.

At least one-third of each State allotment for any fiscal year prior to July 1, 1968, shall be used only for construction of area vocational school facilities or for programs to train persons who have completed or left high school and are available for full-time study in preparation for entering the labor market, or both. Thereafter at least 25 per cent of each State's allotment shall be used for these purposes.

At least 3 per cent of each State's allotment shall be used only for teacher training and supervision, program evaluation, special demonstration and experimental programs, development of instructional materials, State administration and leadership, and other ancillary services and activities to assure quality in vocational education programs. Upon request of a State, however, the Commissioner may permit use of smaller percentages of this allotment if he determines they will adequately meet the needs in the State.

2. Work-Study Programs - That amount of the appropriation under Section 15 which is earmarked for work-study programs is allotted to the States by formula, based on the relative number of persons aged 15 to 20 in the States. Such amounts allotted may be reallotted in the same manner as allotments for vocational education training programs under the 1963 Act.

3. Research, Training, and Development Programs - Ten per cent of the funds appropriated under Section 2 shall be used by the Commissioner for discretionary grants to pay part of the cost of research and training programs and experimental, developmental, or pilot programs designed to meet the special vocational education needs of youths, particularly those in economically depressed communities who have academic, socio-economic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in other vocational education programs.

4. Residential Schools - That amount of the appropriation under Section 15 which is earmarked for residential vocational education schools shall be used by the Commissioner to make discretionary grants for the construction, equipment, and operation of such schools for youths between 15 and 20 years of age who need full-time study on a residential basis to benefit fully from vocational education. In making such grants, the Commissioner shall give special consideration to the needs of large urban areas having substantial numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or are unemployed, and shall seek to attain, as nearly as practicable, an equitable geographical distribution of such schools.

B. George-Barden Act

Title I

Funds are distributed to the States on a basis similar to that provided in the Smith-Hughes Act. Agricultural education allotments are based on farm population; distributive education allotments on total population; home economics allotments on rural population; and trades and industry allotments on non-farm population. The minimum State allotment for distributive occupations is $15,000; for each of the other three programs, the minimum is $40,000. No allotment or portion thereof under Title I of the George-Barden Act is available for reallotment to other States.

Funds for training in the fishery trades and industry and distributive occupations are allotted by formula, based on the extent of fishing industry within each State and the national fishing industry. By statute, $375,000 is authorized annually for this purpose.

Title II

Funds for practical nursing and other health occupations are allotted to the States under a formula based on the States' allotments under Title I of the George-Barden Act.

Title III

Funds for training persons for occupations requiring scientific knowledge in fields necessary for national defense are allotted to the States under a formula based on the State allotment under Title I of the George-Barden Act.

The portion of any allotment under II and III not required by a State is available for reallotment to other States.

C. Smith-Hughes Act.

Smith-Hughes Act funds are allotted to the States for agricultural education in the proportion that the State's rural population bears to the total rural population of the United States; allotments for trade, home economics, and industrial education are based on the proportion that the State's urban population bears to the total urban population of the United States; those for teacher training are based on the proportion that the State's total population bears to the total population of the United States. The minimum allotment to a State under each of the three programs is $10,000.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State allotment programs. State boards for vocational education are direct recipients for Federal allotments to the States under the Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Acts and under sections 3 and 13 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. These State boards then reimburse local educational agencies for allowable expenditures for vocational education. Under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and Title II and III of the George-Barden Act, the State board may advance these funds.

Research, training, and development programs. Colleges and universities and other public or non-profit private agencies and institutions, State boards and, with the approval of the State board, local educational agencies are eligible to receive grants to pay part of the cost of research and training programs and experimental, developmental and pilot programs under section 4(c) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Residential school programs. Colleges and universities, State boards, and, with the approval of the State board, public agencies, organizations, and institutions are eligible to receive grants for the construction, equipment, and operation of residential vocational education schools under section 14 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

VIII. Application Procedure

State boards for vocational education are eligible to receive State allotments of Federal funds under plans for vocational education approved

by the U. S. Commissioner of Education. Applicants for discretionary grants by the Commissioner for research, training, and development programs and for residential schools will submit applications on forms furnished by the Commissioner.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from Assistant Commissioner for Vocational and Technical Education, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Vocational Rehabilitation Services

I. Purpose

Grants are made from each State's allotment to assist them in meeting the costs of providing vocational rehabilitation services. The services for the handicapped for which Federal support is available are guidance and placement, other rehabilitation services such as diagnosis, physical restoration, job training, etc., the establishment of rehabilitation workshops and facilities, and the programs's administration.

II. Legal Basis

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act (68 Stat. 652-662), as amended by Section 16, P.L. 896, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 910), Section 24, P.L. 86-70 (73 Stat. 147), and Section 20, P.L. 86-624 (74 Stat. 416); 29 USC, Ch. 4; Sec. 47, P.L. 86-624 (74 Stat. 423-424).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

With an allotment base of $175 million, a sum of $97,100,000 was appropriated and expended by the Federal government (during Fiscal 1965) for use in the program. State matching expenditures reached an estimated total of $60,400,000.

V. Matching Provision

As in the case of the allotment provisions for support of vocational rehabilitation services, the matching requirements are also based on a statutory formula. The State's expenditures are matched at rates related to the fiscal capacity of the State as measured by its per capita income. A State with a per capita income at the national average would receive Federal reimbursement for 60% of its total program expenditures within the limits of its allotment. Rates (Federal shares) range upwards (for lower per capita income States) to 70% and downwards (for States with higher per capita incomes) to 50% Federal participation.

The methods used for computing the respective Federal and State shares in total program costs is specifically set forth in the Act. The term "State" means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam and Puerto Rico; the term "United States" includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia and excludes the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico. The following steps are employed in the calculations:

1. For each State (except Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands), determine the average per capita income for the last three years.

2. Determine the average per capita income for the United States for the last three years.

3. Determine the ratio of 40% to the verage per capita income of the United States.

4. Determine for each State (except Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands), that percentage which bears the same ratio to 40% as the particular State's average per capita income bears to the average per capita income of the United States.

5. Determine the particular State's "Federal share." By law this is 70% for the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

In all other States, it is the difference obtained by subtracting from 100 the result obtained in Item 4 above; except that no State shall have a Federal share less than 50% nor more than 70%. If the resulting difference for the particular State is less or more than these extremes, the State's Federal share must be raised or lowered to the appropriate extreme.

Federal shares are computed during July and August of each even numbered year to be effective for the two fiscal years beginning the following July 1.

VI. Method of Distribution

In order to assist the States in maintaining basic vocational rehabilitation services, Section 2 of the Amended Act provides that each State shall be entitled to an allotment, the amount to be determined by (1) the need, as measured by the State's population, and (2) the fiscal capacity, as measured by its per capita income. The Act further provides, for each State, a "floor" or minimum allotment, set at the 1954 level, called the "base" allotment, and a "ceiling" or maximum allotment. It stipulates, in addition, that all amounts remaining as a result of imposing the "ceiling" and not used for insuring the "floor," be redistributed to those States still below their maximums. These provisions are designed to reflect the differences in wealth and population among the States, with the objective that a vocationally handicapped person have access to needed services regardless of whether he resides in a State with a low or high per capita income or in a sparsely or thickly populated State. The provisions are also designed to avoid disruption in State programs already in operation, which might otherwise result from the allotment of funds on the basis of wealth and population alone.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Federal aid for basic vocational rehabilitation services is made available to the State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands providing vocational rehabilitation services.

VIII. Application Procedure

State agencies with approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation may receive reimbursement for the Federal share of expenditures for vocational rehabilitation services which are eligible for Federal participation. Such payments are made within the limits of each State's Federal allotment.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Training and Traineeships

I. Purpose

The training grant program is designed to contribute to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration's mission of vocationally rehabilitating people handicapped by physical or mental disability by increasing the supply of professional personnel qualified to provide rehabilitation services.

The specific objectives of the training program are: to increase the supply of rehabilitation personnel by helping training programs and offering scholarship assistance to students, to assist organizations in improving rehabilitation study programs, to facilitate communication among the professional fields engaged in rehabilitation work, and to give present personnel a greater background in dealing with the handicapped by providing them with short-term courses and teaching material.

II. Legal Basis

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Section 4 (68 Stat. 655), as amended by P.L. 85-198 (71 Stat. 473-474); also Section 7(a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act (68 Stat. 658), as amended by P. L. 85-198 (71 Stat. 474); 29 USC, Ch. 4, 34, and 37(a).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

Fiscal year 1965 saw $19,810,000 appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

Grants made under authority of Section 4 of the Act are intended to pay part of the cost of training projects. Since 1956, the matching ratio has been left to administrative determination and has averaged to about 45 per cent of the instructional costs. For in-service training grants, $1 of state funds for every $9 of Federal funds is required.

For training contracts and research fellowships made under authority of Section 7, no matching funds are required.

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Long-term training. In allocating funds among the fields of training, emphasis is placed on lending extra support to fields in which a definite manpower shortage exists. Other criteria include the relative size and needs of the respective fields, the availability of other sources of support, appropriate balance among fields and a suitable geographical distribution throughout the country. Funds are awarded to eligible institutions which in turn, award traineeships to individuals who meet eligibility requirements set by the institution and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

B. Short-term training. At the beginning of each fiscal year, tentative allowances are given to each program area and regional office to support short-term training activities providing instructions in technical matters pertaining to vocational rehabilitation. Applications are evaluated by Vocational Rehabilitation Administration staff (and outside consultants, if necessary) on the basis of the need for the training, the quality of the proposal, and the resources of the institution to provide such training.

Training and Traineeships (Cont'd.)

C. In-service training. Grants are made to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for operation of staff development programs for their employees. Amounts for grants of this type are allotted to State agencies according to a formula based on total man-years. The annual applications are evaluated by the Regional Representative with respect to State agency needs and the quality of the proposed training project. Reallotment of funds is permitted within a region if any State agency is unable to match available funds.

D. Research fellowships. Applications are accepted at any time during the year and are evaluated by a Research Fellowship Board composed of senior staff members of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

A. Grants under Section 4. States and public and other non-profit organizations and agencies may receive grants to pay for part of the costs of training projects, including instructional costs and traineeships. Such projects are concerned with the professional education of personnel in all fields or disciplines which contribute to vocational rehabilitation.

B. In-service training grants. State vocational rehabilitation agencies may receive a grant to conduct a program of staff development for their employees.

C. Research fellowships. Individuals who are citizens of the United States who have demonstrated ability and special aptitude for advanced training and productive scholarship in a professional field which contributes to the vocational rehabilitation of physically or mentally handicapped persons may receive a fellowship for pre-doctoral or post-doctoral research, provided they are affiliated at a qualified institution or agency.

D. Training contracts under Section 7. Contracts for short-term training or instruction in technical matters relating to vocational rehabilitation services may be made to individuals or to public or voluntary agencies, both profit-making and non-profit, by means of contracts providing for reimbursement of actual expenditures incurred.

VIII. Application Procedure

A. Section 4 grants. The agency or institution submits annual applications, containing plans of action and budget, to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration which passes on them and notifies the applicant of their decision.

B. Section 7 Contracts. Applications (by letter) describe projects, methodologies and costs involved in the programs and are reviewed by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration before action is taken.

C. Research fellowships. Applications are sent by the individual directly to the Vocational Rehabilitation for consideration.

D. Traineeships - Traineeships are obtained, by the individual, from the institution to which he has been admitted.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Division of Training, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Research and Training Centers

I. Purpose

The Research and Training Center program allows for the establishment of centers for the purpose of creating continuing comprehensive studies of many patients with various disabilities to be conducted in medically oriented settings. The centers will be established in connection with selected universities which have the requisite resources for research and training in the various disciplines of rehabilitation, including medical schools with comprehensive programs in physical medicine and rehabilitation, and which encompass the necessary medical and other services essential to a comprehensive program of patient care and rehabilitation including the provision of specific beds assigned to rehabilitation.

II. Legal Basis

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Section 4 (68 Stat. 655) 29 USC, Ch. 4, 34.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $14,085,000 was made available for the program in the fiscal year of 1965.

V. Matching Provision

No specific matching requirements are set forth other than that grants of this category are authorized "for paying part of the cost" of such projects. Matching ratios, as in the case of research and demonstration grants, are a matter of administrative determination.

VI. Method of Distribution

These grants are made without regard to formula similar to all grants under Section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Educational institutions with comprehensive programs of training and research in the various rehabilitation specialties, affiliated with clinical rehabilitation facilities.

VIII. Application Procedure

Grant applications for Regional Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers are evaluated by the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, which advises the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation in making all grant awards. These projects provide direct services to handicapped people and therefore, are required to have prior approval by the appropriate State vocational rehabilitation agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Extension and Improvement of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

I. Purpose

In addition to the Grants to States for Support of Vocational Rehabilitation Services, States may receive grants to assist them in initiating projects for the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services under the approved State plan.

II. Legal Basis

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, particularly Section 3 (68 Stat. 652, 654), as amended by Section 16, P.L. 896.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the fiscal year of 1965, $3 million was appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal share of approved extension and improvement projects is 75% of their total cost (including their administration), except that, at the request of the State, a lesser Federal percentage may be applied.

VI. Method of Distribution

The Act provides for a minimum allotment to each State of $5,000 per year or any amount Congress might specify ($15,000 since fiscal 1963). There is no limit to the number of projects a State might have at one time provided that the Federal grant to the State doesn't exceed the State's allotment under this section for that year. Payments for a single project may be made from extension and improvement allotments for three consecutive years only.

Unadjusted Allotments are computed by applying the State population over the U. S. population and multiplying by the total amount appropriated for the Fiscal Year by Congress for grants in this program; Minimum Allotments are set by Congress starting from a base of $5,000 ($15,000 since fiscal year 1963). If the "Unadjusted Allotment" for a State is less than the minimum as specified by Congress, the State is entitled to that minimum.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Funds are available to all State agencies which qualify for Federal aid under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and which plan to extend and improve existing vocational rehabilitation programs.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications are forwarded by State vocational rehabilitation agencies to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration through the Regional Representative.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. 20201.

Research and Demonstration

I. Purpose

The purpose of Research and Demonstration grants is to improve and expand the Nation's public and private programs for the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled by contributing to those programs which hold promise of solving rehabilitation problems in all or several States. Projects sponsored under this program include: research, special (regional) facilities and services; and demonstrations of new methods designed to provide for prompt and wide-spread application of knowledge and experience already acquired in the research and demonstration program.

II. Legal Basis

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Section 4 (68 Stat. 655), 29 USC, Ch. 4, 34.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The funds appropriated for this program in the 1965 fiscal year amounted to $17,070,000.

V. Matching Provision

Section 4 of the Act sets forth no specific matching requirements other than that grants for projects under this Section are authorized "for paying part of the cost" of such projects. From fiscal year 1956 onward, the appropriation language has left the matching ratio for Section 4 projects a matter of administrative determination.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants under Section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are made without regard to formula.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

State and other public agencies and private non-profit organizations may apply for research and demonstration grants to Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. Awards are not made to individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Research and Demonstration applications are studied by the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation and forwarded, with recommendations, to the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation. Projects which aim at dealing directly with the handicapped must be approved by the appropriate State vocational rehabilitation agency prior to their submission.

Project applications are reviewed by the Council and recommended for approval or disapproval according to their potentials for achieving the purposes set forth by the Act.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Division of Research Grants and Demonstrations, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Adult Basic Education - Economic Opportunity Act

I. Purpose

The purposes of Part B of Title II as stated in Section 213 of the Act are as follows:

(1) assist in establishment of pilot projects by local educational agencies, relating to instruction in public schools, or other facilities used for the purpose by such agencies, of individuals described in Section 212, to (a) demonstrate, test, or develop modifications, or adaptations in the light of local needs, of special materials or methods for instruction of such individuals, (b) stimulate the development of local educational agency programs for instruction of such individuals in such schools or other facilities, and (c) acquire additional information concerning the materials or methods needed for an effective program for raising adult basic education skills;

(2) assist in meeting the cost of local educational agency programs for instruction of such individuals in such schools or other facilities; and

(3) assist in development or improvement of technical or supervisory services by the State educational agency relating to adult basic education programs.

Title II-B includes programs for adults eighteen years of age and over.

II. Legal Basis

Title II-B of the Economic Opportunity Act was taken from the provisions of the Adult Basic Education Act of 1963 approved by the House Education and Labor Committee.

The authority for Title II, Part B, Adult Basic Education, of the Economic Opportunity Act is incorporated in the delegation of authority from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Department in turn assigned the administrative responsibility to the Office of Education.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal 1965, a total of $18,344,000 was appropriated for uses of this program.

The Adult Basic Education component of the Economic Opportunity Act is financed through the delegation of the program to the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Participation is through a State plan prepared by the State educational agency supervising adult basic education. The State plan will establish the procedures, the limits of the program, and the criteria by which local proposals can be approved and funded.

V. Matching Provision

In fiscal years 1965 and 1966, matching from State and/or local funds in the amount of ten per cent is required for a State to participate in the Adult Basic Education program. Thereafter, matching funds in the amount of 50 per cent will be required.

VI. Method of Distribution

Distribution will be made by the Office of Education to the State educational agency in such amounts as approved by the State plan within the limits of the formula specified in the Act. Funds may be distributed in advance or as reimbursement for prior expenditures.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Those educational agencies, organizations, and institutions identified under each State plan may receive Federal aid.

VIII. Application Procedure

State education agencies apply to the Office of Education by preparing and submitting an appropriate State plan in accordance with the published regulations. Local communities participate by submitting appropriate proposals and plans to the State educational agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Adult Education Unit of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

The American Printing House for the Blind

I. Purpose

The American Printing House for the Blind is a private non-profit institution located in Louisville, Kentucky. It is the oldest national agency for the blind in the United States and the largest publishing house for the blind in the world. Its products include Braille books, Talking Books, Braille music, large-type text books, recorded education tapes and tangible aids for the use of the blind. These materials are available to all blind children attending public schools, irrespective of whether or not they are enrolled in classes organized exclusively for the blind.

II. Legal Basis

Act of March 3, 1879, (20 Stat. 467) as amended (20 USC 101-105).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

100% Federal funds.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are appropriated by Congress to the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and in turn are transferred to the Printing House. The Printing House then credits each supervisor of a school for the blind and each chief State school officer with a proportionate share of the appropriation, based on the number of blind pupils registered with the Printing House on the previous first Monday in January. Against the funds credited, books and materials are shipped on order by the superintendents of the schools for the blind and the chief State school officers.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Two types of agencies are eligible:

(1) the individual state departments of education where blind children attend regular public schools.

(2) any tax-supported institution which provides education exclusively for the blind and other handicapped children (in which case special classes are provided for the blind.)

Only those pupils, of less than college grade, whose vision comes within the following definition of blindness are eligible:

> "Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses, or a peripheral field so contracted that the widest diameter of such field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees."

The American Printing House for the Blind (Cont'd.)

VIII. Application Procedure

Application for benefits may be made only by the chief executive head of a "public educational institution for the blind" or chief State school officer, or their official designees. Applications are made in the form of registration reports which must include the names of the individual pupils, the schools they are attending, their school grade levels and degree of vision.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be received from the Vice-President and General Manager, American Printing House for the Blind. 1839 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky 40206.

Captioned Films for the Deaf

I. Purpose

The purpose of the loan service, established in 1960, is to promote the general welfare of deaf persons by bringing them films which play a large part in the general and cultural advancement of hearing persons; providing rich educational and cultural experiences through film to them; and providing a rewarding experience which they might enjoy together. This plan was broadened in 1963 and now strives to educationally advance the deaf by carrying on research in the making of training films for the deaf; producing and distributing training films for them; and training persons in the use of these films.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 85-905 (72 Stat. 1742-1743) and Public Law 87-715 (72 Stat. 654); 42 USC 2491-2494.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the fiscal year of 1965, $1,500,000 was authorized for this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Utilizing yearly appropriations, the facilities and services of other governmental agencies, and gifts, contributions, and voluntary and uncompensated services of individuals and organizations, the Office of Education acquires and captions films appropriate for the purpose of the program. The films are then made available free, on loan, to eligible groups of deaf persons.

Groups borrowing films, in order to be eligible, must certify that a borrowed film will be exhibited only to deaf persons; will not be exhibited where admission is charged; will not be exhibited on television; and will not be used in any manner which would infringe upon copyright interest.

VII. Who May Borrow Films

Groups of deaf persons, i.e., classes, clubs, schools, and other organizational gatherings of eight or more deaf persons, may borrow captioned films. In special circumstances where group use is impossible, individuals may be certified as borrowers.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications to borrow films are submitted on Form CFD-1 obtainable from the Captioned Films for the Deaf Section of the Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Captioned Films for the Deaf Branch, Division of Handicapped Children and Youth, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Education of Handicapped Children - Professional Personnel

I. Purpose

The program provides for the expansion of professional personnel qualified for the education of handicapped children. Grants (except those for teachers of the deaf) are made to colleges, universities, and state educational agencies to train teachers of handicapped children, college and university instructors of teachers of handicapped children; supervisors of teachers of handicapped children, speech correctionists, research workers in the education of handicapped children, and other specialists providing special services in the education of handicapped children.

Grants for teachers of the deaf for Fiscal Year 1964 and thereafter are awarded only to colleges and universities.

II. Legal Basis

P.L. 87-276 (75 Stat. 576); 20 USC 676, and P.L. 85-926, as amended by Title III, Section 301, of P.L. 88-164.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, a sum of $14,500,000 was authorized for use under this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Traineeship grants are for full-time senior-year undergraduate study with major program emphasis on one of the types of handicaps specified in P.L. 85-926, as amended. Traineeships are awarded for one academic year beginning with the fall term. An individual may be awarded only one traineeship under this program. Each recipient of a traineeship receives a stipend of $1,600. As partial support for the training of a recipient, the participating institution or state educational agency receives $2,000.

Fellowship grants are for full-time graduate study emphasizing one of the handicaps specified. Fellowships are awarded for one academic year beginning with the fall term. An individual may be awarded a total of four fellowships under this program. Stipends are $2,000 for the first graduate year of study; $2,400 for the second, $2,800 for the third, and a like sum for the fourth year of study. In addition, an allowance of $400 is given for each dependent (excluding the fellowship recipient). As partial support for the training of a fellowship recipient, the participating institution or state educational agency receives $2,500.

Short-term traineeship grants are of two types: (1) full-time summer session traineeships and (2) special-study institute traineeships. The former are for undergraduate or graduate full-time study, during a college or university summer session, in one of the types of handicaps specified; the latter are for participation in a special-study institute designed to advance the knowledge and skills of the participants in working with one

of the types of handicaps specified. Each short-term traineeship recipient receives a stipend of $15 a day, with the maximum fixed at $75 a week. As partial support for the training of a recipient of such a grant, the participating institution or State educational agency receives, for a full-time summer session, $75 a week; and, for a special-study institute, program support.

Stimulation grants are available to institutions of higher learning to aid in the development and/or expansion of a program for training professional personnel to work with one of the types of handicapped children. Such grants are for a 1-year period, and may not exceed $20,000. An institution may receive no more than two stimulation grants for the improvement of any one specialty within this area.

Scholarships are available under P.L. 87-276 for the training of teachers of the deaf. Scholarships are awarded for one academic year. Grants are as follows:

Graduate	$2,000 plus $2,000 institution support;
Undergraduate (Seniors)	$1,600 plus $2,000 institution support.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grants are made to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies, which, in turn, award fellowships, scholarships, traineeships, and short-term traineeships to individuals who meet certain prescribed qualifications: those who are, or are preparing to be, teachers, supervisors, speech correctionists, research persons, or other specialists in some aspect of the education of handicapped children. The participating institutions of higher learning have the responsibility of insuring that persons to whom they award fellowships, scholarships, traineeships, and short-term traineeships meet all the conditions of eligibility set forth under the Acts. Similarly, participating State educational agencies have the responsibility of insuring that: (1) persons to whom they award fellowships, traineeships, and short-term traineeships meet all the conditions of eligibility set forth; (2) the courses studied by these persons meet the conditions set forth; and (3) the institutions at which they study are unquestionably appropriate and reputable.

VIII. Application Procedure

Institutions of higher learning may submit applications for grants for fellowships, scholarships, traineeships, short-term traineeships, and stimulation grants on forms provided by the Commissioner of Education.

State educational agencies may submit plans setting forth the purposes for which, and in what manner, they would utilize all or part of an initial grant-in-aid. The amount is determined by the Commissioner of Education on the basis of the relative population of the State; in no case may the initial grant be less than $25,000 or more than $100,000.

Prospective recipients of fellowships, scholarships, traineeships, or short-term traineeships in this program should apply directly to a participating institution of higher learning or a State educational agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of Handicapped Children and Youth, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Education of Handicapped Children - Research and Demonstration

I. Purpose

The general purposes of the research and demonstration program are: (a) to translate findings of research from the social and behavioral sciences into practical applications for the education of handicapped children and youth; (b) to generate up to date programs and procedures for classroom teachers and education specialists; (c) to create educational environments in which the implementation of new programs, procedures, and processes may be demonstrated; and (d) generally to improve the education of handicapped children and youth through innovations in learning situations as well as in classroom procedures, methods, and materials. Projects need not be limited to conventional classifications or groupings, such as mentally retarded, blind, deaf, etc. Consideration should be given to basic concepts which cut across areas of disability.

II. Legal Basis

Title III, Section 302 of P.L. 88-164.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $2 million was appropriated for use under this program.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Funds are made available on the basis of:

Research Projects designed to develop knowledge directly applicable to various learning situations and significant to educational programs for the handicapped. These projects should include investigation into unique problems and procedures of classroom practice and program operation.

Demonstration Projects designed to translate research results and sound observations and ideas into operation by demonstrating new programs, procedures, methods and materials for education of the handicapped. Projects may be at one of three stages: (1) development, (2) evaluation, or (3) dissemination.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

States, State or local education agencies, public and non-profit institutions of higher learning, and other public or non-profit private education or research agencies.

VIII. Application Procedures

Instructions for submitting a research or demonstration project application are available from the Research and Demonstration Branch, Division of Handicapped Children and Youth, 400 Maryland Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202. Deadlines for submission of proposals are August 1 and January 15.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of Handicapped Children and Youth, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C., 20202.

Educational Television

I. Purpose

Grants assist in the construction of non-commercial educational television broadcast stations by providing Federal financial assistance for the acquisition and installation of transmission apparatus. One of the most serious impediments to the full development of this useful and promising medium has been the large investment in apparatus required to place a new broadcasting station on the air. These grants will assist in offsetting the initial heavy investment required.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 87-447, 76 Stat. 64, 20 USC 390-397 is the basis for the fund.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A total of $32,000,000 is authorized over a five-year period beginning with the 1963 fiscal year. The total amount of Federal funds appropriated for projects in Fiscal 1963 was $1,500,000. This appropriation was raised to $6,500,000 in Fiscal 1964 and $13,000,000 in Fiscal 1965.

V. Matching Provision

The Federal Government may grant to an eligible applicant up to 50 per cent of the cost of an approved project for acquiring and installing the necessary transmission apparatus for education television broadcasting and may increase the amount of the Federal grant up to 75 per cent of the cost of the approved project when the applicant already owns approved transmission.

VI. Method of Distribution

Applications are approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and grants are made directly to the applicant.

A temporary maximum limitation has been set on the aggregate amount of Federal grants which may be approved for each State (Maryland - $340,180). This limitation will be in effect for a sufficient period of time to provide some protection to states unprepared to take advantage of Federal funds immediately.

The method used gives equal consideration to the relative population and to the relative area of the State within a range of $300,000 and $1,000,000. The $1,000,000 maximum is set by statute and the $300,000 minimum represents the approximate Federal share of a maximum size broadcast facility.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Four classes of applicants are eligible to receive matching grants:

Educational Television (Cont'd.)

1) An agency or officer responsible for the supervision of public elementary or secondary education or public higher education within a State or political subdivision thereof.

2) The State education television agency.

3) A college or university deriving support from tax revenue.

4) A non-profit foundation, corporation, or association which is organized primarily to engage in education television broadcasting and is eligible to receive a license from the Federal Communications Commission for a non-commercial educational television broadcasting station.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicants apply directly to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and must notify their State ETV agency, if any, of each application. Applications will be evaluated in terms of criteria designed to achieve 1) prompt and effective use of all educational television channels remaining available; 2) equitable geographical distribution of educational television broadcasting facilities throughout the states; and 3) provision of educational television broadcasting facilities which will serve the greatest number of persons and serve them in as many areas as possible, and which are adaptable to the broadest educational uses. The HEW grant would be contingent on any necessary FCC authorization.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information is available from the Assistant to the Under Secretary (Educational Television); Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Equal Educational Opportunities Program

I. Purpose

The Equal Educational Opportunities Program is primarily designed to improve the ability of school personnel, and to assist school authorities, to deal effectively with problems incident to or occasioned by desegregation. Under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352, 78 Stat. 246), the U. S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to:

(1) Conduct a survey and make a report to the President and to the Congress by July 2, 1966, concerning the lack of availability of equal educational opportunities for individuals by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin in public educational institutions at all levels in the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia;

(2) Render technical assistance to school boards and similar governmental units in the preparation, adoption and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public schools, including making available information regarding effective methods of coping with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation and making available personnel specially equipped to advise and assist them in coping with such problems;

(3) Make grants to school boards who apply therefor to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of (a) giving to teachers and other school personnel in-service training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation and (b) employing specialists to advise in those problems; and

(4) Arrange with institutions of higher education for the operation of institutes for special training designed to improve the ability of teachers, supervisors, counselors and other elementary or secondary school personnel to deal effectively with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation. The Act also authorizes the payment of stipends, including travel allowances, to individuals who attend these institutes on a full-time basis.

The Act defines "desegregation" to mean the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion, or national origin, but "desegregation" does not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance; it defines "public school" to mean any elementary or secondary educational institution operated by a State, subdivision of a State, or governmental agency within a State, or operated wholly or predominately through or from the use of governmental funds of property, or funds of property derived from a governmental source; and it defines "school board" to mean any agency or agencies which administer a system of one or more public schools and any other agency which is responsible for the assignment of students to or within such system.

II. Legal Basis

Title IV of P.L. 88-352, 78 Stat. 246.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Equal Educational Opportunities Program (Cont'd.)

IV. Financial Basis

The Congress has appropriated $8 million for fiscal year 1965 for carrying out the provisions of Title IV of the Act. This amount has been allocated as follows: $3 million for grants to school boards, $3 million for training institutes, and $2 million for the survey and report, technical assistance, and administration.

V. Matching Provision

The Act does not specify any matching requirements under any of these programs, but it is anticipated that in some instances school authorities will expend some funds other than those provided for in the Act for activities for which the Act authorizes assistance by the Commissioner.

VI. Method of Distribution

In determining whether to make a grant to a school board, and the amount, terms and conditions thereof, the Commissioner must consider the amount available for these grants and other pending applications; the financial condition of the applicant and other resources available to it; the nature, extent and gravity of its problems incident to desegregation; and such other factors as he finds relevant.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Any school board, State, municipality, school district, or other governmental unit legally responsible for operating a public school or schools may apply for technical assistance.

Any institution of higher education may make a proposal for an institute to be arranged by grant or contract, for the operation of an institute. Individuals wishing to attend these institutes should apply to the institution conducting the institute.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for a grant or contract are to be prepared in accordance with the Policies and Procedures Manual, available from the Equal Educational Opportunities Program, U. S. Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Equal Educational Opportunities Program, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Improvement of Statistical Services of State Educational Agencies

I. Purpose

Grants are authorized to State educational agencies for the purpose of assisting States to improve (a) the adequacy and reliability of educational statistics provided by State and local reports and records, and (b) the methods and techniques for collecting and processing educational data and disseminating information about the condition and progress of education in the States. ("State" includes American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.)

II. Legal Basis

Section 1009, Title X of the National Defense Education Act (72 Stat. 1605; 20 USC 589).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $2,100,000 was allocated to the program in Fiscal 1965.

V. Matching Provision

Dollar for dollar matching is required.

VI. Method of Distribution

Payments to State and territorial education agencies may be made only to the extent that it is a new program or expansion of an existing one, and only if the State plan approved by the Commissioner includes such a program. The payment per State cannot exceed $50,000 a year.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The recipient is the State educational agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools.

VIII. Application Procedure

Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the State educational agency files an annual estimate and request for funds which describes proposed activities and indicates the amount of Federal matching funds required to carry out those activities. Semi-annual payments based on the estimate are advanced to each participating State educational agency.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from Director, Field Programs Branch, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Library Services and Construction

I. Purpose

This program provides Federal financial assistance for the development of public library service in both rural and urban areas (Title I) and for the construction of public library buildings (Title II). Under the amended Act, funds for new library buildings and the expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings are authorized. The cost of land acquisition and initial equipment is also included.

II. Legal Basis

Library Services Act (P.L. 84-597), 70 Stat. 293; as amended by P.L. 84-896, 70 Stat. 911; P.L. 86-679, 74 Stat. 571-2; P.L. 87-688, 76 Stat. 587; and the Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 88-269), 78 Stat. 11.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

No limitation on the amount of authorization. Appropriation for fiscal 1965 is $55,000,000. Of this amount, $25 million is for Title I (Services), and $30 million for Title II (Construction).

V. Matching Provision

Services (Title I). Each State's percentage of the total sums expended under the State's library services plan is computed on the basis of its per capita income as follows:

$$\frac{\text{State per capita income}}{\text{U. S. per capita income}} = \frac{\text{The State percentage}}{\text{50 per cent}}$$

The "Federal share" is 100 per cent minus the State percentage, but in no case may it be more than 66 per cent or less than 33 per cent. For Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, the Federal share is fixed at 66 per cent.

"Per Capita incomes" for the States and for the United States are defined as the average of these incomes, respectively, for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce. The "Federal share" for each State has been computed and published in the Federal Registers of September 19, 1958; October 5, 1960, and September 18, 1962. The last listed (27 F.R. 9230) constitute the Federal shares applicable to fiscal years 1964-65.

In addition to this matching requirement, the total expenditures by State and local sources for public library services generally, for public library service in each geographic area covered by the State's library plan, and for each type of public library service specified by the plan, may not drop below the level of these expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. Moreover, the total State expenditures for that year must have been sufficient to enable the State to receive at least $100,000 in Federal funds; this requirement obtains for Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia as well, but for American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands

expenditures must have been sufficient only to enable each of these outlying areas to receive $25,000 in Federal funds.

Construction (Title II). Matching requirements are determined on the basis of per capita income in the manner described for Title I. The States are not required, however, to have funds available equal to the sums available in fiscal year 1963, nor are the States required to match a minimum basic allotment.

VI. Method of Distribution

$100,000 (under Title I) and $80,000 (under Title II) is allotted to each of the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia; $25,000 (under Title I) and $20,000 (under Title II) for American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The remaining funds under both titles are to be allotted to each State and outlying area in the same proportion as the population of each bears to the Total United States population according to the most recent decennial census.

Title I is intended to promote public library services in areas without such services or with inadequate services. Title II provides funds for the construction of library facilities only in those areas which are without the facilities necessary for the development of library services. Grants to any State are based upon the State's plan and upon the State library administrative agency's determination that library services are inadequate in any area within the State.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State Library Administrative Agencies that have approved plans for library services.

VIII. Application Procedure

The official State library administrative agency submits plans under Title I and Title II to the U. S. Commissioner of Education for approval.

Under Title I, a participating State submits yearly amendments to the State plan, outlining activities for which the State agency proposes to use funds. On the basis of these amendments, the State requests, and is advanced, funds not less often than semi-annually.

Under Title II, States approve construction projects under the State plan, therefy committing their allotments under the Act for construction projects. States are advanced funds on the basis of a requested schedule of payments.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Library Services Branch, Bureau of Educational Research and Development; Office of Education; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Washington, D. C. 20202.

Research and Experimentation in More Effective Utilization of Television, Radio, Motion Pictures, and Related Media for Educational Purposes

I. Purpose

Under this program the Commissioner of Education is authorized (1) through grants-in-aid or contracts to conduct, assist, and foster research and experimentation in the educational uses of new communications media, such as motion pictures, video tape, filmstrips, slides, recordings, radio or television program scripts; and (2) to disseminate information concerning these media to State and local public school systems and to colleges and universities. P.L. 88-210, approved December 18, 1963, expended the scope of Title VII to include printed and published materials to be used in conjunction with the new media.

II. Legal Basis

Title VII of the National Defense Education Act, (72 Stat. 1595-1596; 20 USC 541-563).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of 5 million dollars was authorized for this program in the fiscal year of 1965.

V. Matching Provision

No matching is required by law. Typically, the institution shares the expense involved in research projects.

VI. Method of Distribution

Grants-in-aid support proposals initiated, developed, and submitted by "public or non-profit private agencies, organizations, and individuals." Contracts for the conduct of research and experimentation and for Part B dissemination projects are awarded to "public or private agencies, organizations, groups and individuals." Prospective grants-in-aid and contracts must be approved by the Advisory Committee on New Educational Media, established by law, before awards are made by the Commissioner of Education. Applications and proposals are evaluated by the following criteria: pertinence, educational significance, clarity and adequacy of research design, adequacy and competence of personnel and facilities, and economic efficiency.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Grants-in-aid may be made to public and non-profit private agencies, organizations, and individuals. Contracts may be entered into with public or private agencies, organizations, groups, or individuals.

Contracts for dissemination activities are originated by the Office of Education and may be entered into with public or private agencies, organizations, groups, or individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for grants to conduct research are reviewed by the Advisory Committee on New Educational Media twice a year, in the spring and fall. Applications must be received in the Office of Education or postmarked not later than February 1 and August 1 of each year for review by the Advisory Committee at its next scheduled meeting. There are no deadlines for small-grant applications.

Thirty copies of an application and thirty unattached copies of an abstract thereof must be submitted in order to facilitate review by members of the Office of Education staff and of the Advisory Committee.

An application must contain the following information in justification of the request for grant funds: project title, nature of the research plan and supporting data, including hypotheses and specific aims, methods of procedures, significance of research, and available facilities; estimate of time required for project; previous work done on the project; pertinent personal publications; results obtained by others; biographical sketches of principal investigator and other professional personnel; budget; financial and technical assistance received from other sponsors, including other agencies of the United States, for activities related to the project; and estimates of future fiscal requirements.

Proposals for dissemination contracts are reviewed and awarded throughout the year. Six copies of the proposal are required, containing the following information:

1. Background and need for project.
2. Expected outcomes
3. Detailed procedures
4. Time schedule
5. Budget, including (where applicable):

 (a) salaries, wages, and consultant fees;
 (b) employee benefits; (c) travel;
 (d) supplies and materials; (e) services;
 (f) communications; (g) reproduction of final report; and (h) indirect costs.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Media Research and Dissemination Branch; Division of Educational Research; Bureau of Educational Research and Development; Office of Education; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Washington, D. C. 20202.

Science Clubs

I. Purpose

To strengthen future scientific accomplishment in the Nation by assisting in the development of a body of boys and girls with a special interest in science.

II. Legal Basis

Public Law 85-875 (20 USC 2 Note).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A total of $50,000 was authorized for this program in fiscal year 1965.

V. Matching Provision

None.

VI. Method of Distribution

Proposals for pilot programs of science youth activities are accepted from State Departments of Education and other non-profit educational institutions. The proposals are reviewed by a panel of specialists in science education, and recommendations are made to the Commissioner of Education, who makes the final decisions.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State Departments of Education and other non-profit educational institutions in the United States.

VIII. Application Procedure

Proposals are filed with the Division of Educational Research of the Office of Education.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from Director, Division of Educational Research, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Surplus Property

I. Purpose

In 1944, Congress passed the Surplus Property Act in order to authorize the central government to transfer real and personal property at a public benefit discount from their sales value to various educational, health, charitable and eleemosynary institutions and to certain State, county, and municipal organizations. The purpose of this Act, as well as subsequent legislation which strengthened it, is to provide certain local institutions with needed materials without further burdening the tax payer.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the surplus property program, both real and personal, is contained in Section 203(j), (k), (n), and (o) of the Public Law 152, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

During the fiscal year of 1964, $950,000 was appropriated to provide funds for the administration, both Departmentally and in the Regional Offices, of the program. The distribution of surplus personal property must, by law, be accomplished by a State agency for Surplus Property which may use State-appropriated funds to support property distribution, but more often exacts a nominal charge from the donee for this function. The Department itself handles the conveyance of surplus real property to transferees, but State agencies are allowed to exact a nominal fee from transferees by aiding in the distribution of the properties.

V. Matching Provision

There are no matching requirements in this program since the law does not provide for grants of funds to the states; however, donees receiving Federal surplus personal property will normally be required to pay a moderate service charge assessed by the State agency. Transfers of surplus real property are made with a public benefit allowance which may be 100 per cent or less of the value of the property. Where the allowance is less than 100 per cent, the transferee must pay that portion of the fair value not covered by it. State agencies are permitted to use surplus personal property and other Federal facilities to assist in their programs and, in return, offer their services to the Regional Offices of the Department.

VI. Method of Distribution

Surplus personal property is located and its availability made known to State agencies and donees in many ways (i.e. through lists prepared by Federal holding agencies and through agency screeners, etc.). State agencies then submit requests for needed items to the Department's Regional Office which equitably distributes the properties to State agencies on the basis of population or special need.

Surplus Property (Cont'd.)

Surplus real properties are conveyed to eligible transferees whose programs will result to the greatest public benefit to the area, State, or country. Conveyances are made at full market value against which is applied a public benefit allowance discount based on the need, organizational aspects, and proposed program of the transferee. Deeds of conveyance contain use restrictions that run for 20 years. The discount granted is earned at the rate of 5% for each year the property is used for the approved program. If the property ceases to be so used prior to the end of the 20 years, the property may be reverted or the transferee may pay in cash the value of the remaining unearned discount.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Surplus personal property may be obtained by: Civil Defense organizations of a State or subdivision thereof; approved or accredited tax-supported or non-profit medical or education institutions; tax-supported or non-profit schools for the mentally retarded or physically handicapped; educational radio and television stations; and public libraries. Non-profit donees must be exempt from taxation under Section 501(c) (3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

Restrictions of the re-sale of disposal of surplus personal property varies on items which were originally worth less than $2,500, but the Department requires that most items whose acquisition cost was greater than this amount must be used for at least four years by the donee. The Department must be notified before any donee plans to sell donated properties.

Real and related personal property may be acquired for educational use, or for use in the protection of public health, including research, by states and their political subdivisions and instrumentalities, by tax-supported institutions, and by non-profit institutions.

Transfers of real property are made subject to restrictions requiring health or educational use for five years for off-site property and up to twenty years for on-site properties. Transferees may not sell, lease, or otherwise encumber the property, and must make annual utilization reports.

VIII. Application Procedure

Institutions wishing to participate in the personal property programs must make application to the State agency in their state and establish the eligibility. Thereafter, they may receive available material from the agency's listing.

In the case of surplus real property, applications must be submitted for each parcel offered either directly to the Department's Regional Office or, in those cases where the State agency is participating in real property cases, to the State agency for the state in which the property is located. Each application must establish the eligibility of the applicant, show a need for the property for an eligible health or educational use, and set forth in reasonable detail the proposed program of use.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief, Division of Surplus Property Utilization, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington D. C. 20201.

Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled or Such Aid and Medical Assistance for the Aged

I. Purpose

The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 (P.L. 87-543) added to the Social Security Act a new public assistance title, Title XVI, providing for a combined single plan for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged, beginning with the month of October, 1962. The purpose of the Federal grants under this Title is the same as that under Titles I, X, and XIV.

Title XVI gives a State an option to develop a new program under which it provides financial assistance, medical care, and rehabilitative and other social services with Federal financial participation under a single State plan as authorized under the new title. The new title provides an alternative to the present programs under Titles I (OAA and MAA), X (AB), and XIV (APTD) under which grants are made to the States on the basis of separate State plans approved under these titles.

In general, the requirements for State plans, the provisions for Federal sharing, and other provisions in the separate titles are incorporated in the new title. The separate and additional Federal financial participation for medical care authorized under Title I is available under Title XVI for medical care for the blind or disabled, as well as the aged. Also, the provision under Title I for Federal sharing in medical care for the first 42 days of an aged individual's stay in a medical institution as a result of a diagnosis of tuberculosis or psychosis is extended under Title XVI to blind or disabled persons, as well as aged persons. To the extent that eligibility conditions are the same for aged, blind, or disabled persons, the new program under a single State plan permits program simplification and makes possible the elimination of complicating administrative procedures related to the provision of public assistance under separate State plans. A State electing to establish a program under Title XVI for any period could not receive payment under Titles I, X, or XIV for the same or any subsequent period.

All other provisions for this program are, in general, the same as those for old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged.

II. Legal Basis

Title XVI (Sec. 1603) of Social Security Act, 42 USC 1383.

III. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Aid to the Blind

I. Purpose

The Aid to the Blind program's purpose is to enable each State to furnish financial assistance to needy blind individuals and to encourage each State to furnish appropriate welfare services to help each individual attain or retain capacity for self-support or self-care.

II. Legal Basis

Title X (Sec. 1003) of Social Security Act, 42 USC 1203.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

See Old Age Assistance (Financial Basis).

V. Matching Provision

The amount of State funds required under the formula is six thirty-fifths of the first $35 of the average monthly payment per recipient plus a per cent ranging from 35 to 50 of the balance of total payments not exceeding a monthly average maximum of $70 or to recipients not eligible for Federal funds are made entirely from State and/or local funds. In addition, State funds cover 25 per cent of the cost of providing certain preventative and rehabilitative services and the costs of training (see 1962 amendment). If certain minimum services prescribed by the Secretary are not provided, the State share of such costs is 50 per cent. The State share of other costs of State and local administration is 50 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds equal twenty-nine thirty-fifths of the first $35 of a maximum average monthly payment of $70 per recipient plus a proportion (the Federal percentage) of the next $35 of such average payment which varies according to average per capita income in the State for the most recent three years, except that the Federal percentage in any State shall not be less than 50 per cent or more than 65 per cent. The average monthly payment is based on expenditures for money payments to recipients and payments to vendors for remedial or medical care.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

According to the requirements of Title X (Social Security Act), any State may receive grants upon approval of the DHEW.

VIII. Application Procedure

The system of grants established under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act provides for quarterly advances to States with approved plans on the basis of estimates submitted by the States; and for adjusting the amounts granted by adding or deducting from subsequent grants on the basis of reports of actual expenditures by States.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

I. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to enable each State to furnish financial assistance to needy children meeting the specifications in the Federal act as to age, deprivation of parental support or care by reason of death, continued absence or incapacity of a parent, and living in the home of a parent or certain relatives. The objective of this program is to maintain children in their own homes.

II. Legal Basis

Title IV (Sec. 403) of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 603.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

See Old Age Assistance (Financial Basis).

V. Matching Provision

The amount of State funds required under the formula is three-seventeenths of the first $17 of the average monthly payment per recipient plus a per cent varying from 35 to 50 of the balance of total payments not exceeding a monthly average maximum of $30 per recipient. Any payments above a monthly average maximum of $30 or to recipients not eligible for Federal funds are made entirely from State and/or local funds. State funds cover 25 per cent of the cost of providing certain preventive and rehabilitative services and the cost of training (see 1962 amendment). If certain minimum services prescribed by the Secretary are not provided, the State share of such costs is 50 per cent. State share of other costs of State and local administration is 50 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds equal fourteen-seventeenths of the first $17 of a maximum average monthly payment of $30 per recipient plus a proportion (the Federal percentage) of the next $13 of such average payment which varies according to the average per capita income in the State for the most recent three years, except that the Federal percentage in any State shall not be less than 50 per cent nor more than 65 per cent. The average monthly payment is based on expenditures for money payments to recipients and payments to vendors for medical or remedial care.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

According to the requirements of Title IV (Social Security Act), any State may receive grants upon approval of the DHEW.

VIII. Application Procedure

The system of grants established under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act provides for quarterly advances to States with approved plans on the basis of estimates submitted by the States; and for adjusting the amounts granted by adding or deducting from subsequent grants on the basis or reports of actual expenditures by States.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

I. Purpose

The purpose of aid to the permanently and totally disabled is for each State to furnish financial assistance to needy disabled individuals, 18 years of age or older, and to encourage each State to furnish appropriate welfare services to help each individual attain or retain capacity for self-support or self-care.

II. Legal Basis

Title XIV (Sec. 1403) of the Social Security Act.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

See Old Age Assistance (Financial Basis).

V. Matching Provision

The amount of State funds required under the formula is six thirty-fifths of the first $35 of the average monthly payment per recipient, plus a per cent varying from 35 to 50 of the balance of total payments not exceeding a monthly average maximum of $70. Any payments above a monthly average maximum of $70 or to recipients not eligible for Federal funds are made entirely from State and/or local funds. State funds cover 25 per cent of the cost of providing certain preventive and rehabilitative services and the cost of training (See 1962 Amendment). If certain minimum services prescribed by the Secretary are not provided, the State share of such costs is 50 per cent. State share of other costs of State and local administration is 50 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds equal twenty-nine thirty-fifths of the first $35 of a maximum average monthly payment of $70 per recipient plus a proportion (the Federal percentage) of the next $35 of such average payment which varies according to average per capita income in the State for the most recent three years, except that the Federal percentage in any State shall not be less than 50 per cent nor more than 65 per cent. The average monthly payment is based on expenditures for money payments to recipients and payments to vendors for medical and remedial care.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Federal funds are available to States making expenditures under a plan that has been approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as complying with the requirements of Title XIV of the Social Security Act.

VIII. Application Procedure

The system of grants established under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act provides for quarterly advances to States with approved plans on the basis of estimates submitted by the States; and for adjusting the amount granted by adding or deducting from subsequent grants on the basis of reports of actual expenditures by States.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Child Welfare Services

I. Purpose

The purpose of the Child Welfare Services grant is to enable the Federal Government to assist State public welfare agencies to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Since the inception of this program, changes in the legislation have earmarked funds for such things as: paying the cost of returning runaway children (up to 18 years of age) to their own community if it is to their interest and there are not sufficient funds elsewhere to facilitate the transfer; maintaining run-away children for up to 15 days after their return to their community; extending a greater amount of emphasis to providing aid for urban as well as rural children; and designing new programs under which states pledge to extend child welfare services to all needy children by July 1, 1975, after steps have been taken to obtain more qualified personnel, clarify and expand existing services, and develop new areas through research and demonstration grants.

II. Legal Basis

Social Security Act, Title V, Part 3, Sections 521-28, 42 USC, Sec. 722.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In the 1965 fiscal year, $40 million was authorized and $34 million appropriated for use in this program.

V. Matching Provision

The Act specifies matching requirements by defining the "Federal share." For any State this is 100 per cent less that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per cent as the per capita income of the State bears to the per capita income of the United States except that the Federal share shall not be less than 33-1/3 per cent nor more than 66-2/3 per cent. The Federal share is defined as 66-2/3 per cent for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam.

VI. Method of Distribution

Child welfare services grant funds are appropriated among the states by a formula specified in the Act. Each State is allotted $70,000. The remainder of the appropriation is allotted to each State in proportion to the product of (1) the number of children under 21 years in the State and (2) the allotment percentage of the State.

The allotment percentage is defined in the Act as 100 per cent less the State percentage. The State percentage is that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per cent as the per capita income of the State bears to the per capita income of the United States except that the allotment percentage may not be less than 30 per cent or more than 70 per cent (70 per cent for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam).

Child Welfare Services (Cont'd.)

The distribution of earmarked funds for day care services is made separately according to the same formula except no State received less than $10,000.

The Act provides that the amount of any allotment to a State for any fiscal year which the State certifies will not be required shall be available for allotment to other States which have need and will be able to use such funds in carrying out their State plans. The method of reallotment follows the method or original allotment according to population under 21 and per capita income. Similar reallotment provisions are also provided in the law with respect to earmarked funds for day care services.

The data used in compiling allotment figures are: the annual and decennial census of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Commerce reports on the average per capita income of each State and of the United States for the three most recent calendar years.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

The formula grants are available to State public welfare agencies.

VIII. Application Procedure

The provisions of Title V, Part 3, require that State child welfare plans be developed jointly by the State agencies and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The regional child welfare representatives work with the official State agencies in the development of these plans. The plans are reviewed and approved by the Children's Bureau each year.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Child Welfare - Research, Training, and Demonstration Projects

I. Purpose

This program appropriates funds for grants to public or other non-profit agencies and organizations for special research or demonstration projects of regional or national significance; special projects for the demonstration of new methods or facilities useful in child welfare work; and special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the program is the Social Security Act, Title V, Part 3, Section 527, 42 USC, Section 726.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

The appropriation for research and demonstration projects for fiscal year 1965 was $5,830,000.

V. Matching Provision

There is no requirement of matching funds but, to assure that a maximum number of projects are supported by available Federal funds, it is expected that each applicant will finance as large a part of the project cost as possible.

VI. Method of Distribution

Applications are reviewed, evaluated, and recommended for approval or disapproval by an advisory group appointed for this purpose.

Projects are approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau after considering the advisory group's reports, and applicants are informed of the action to be taken. Funds are distributed directly to selected grantees.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Grants for research or demonstration projects (not available for expansion of on-going programs) may be made to public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning, and to public or other non-profit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities. Grants for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare may be made to public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applicants for these grants submit applications, with a description of the proposed project and plan for use of Federal funds to the Children's Bureau. Applications are reviewed by staff of the Bureau and by an advisory group established for this purpose which also recommend action on the respective applications. The final decision and award of the grant are made by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Chief, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Donation of Food Commodities by Commodity Credit Corporation (Section 416 Commodities)

I. Purpose

To donate food commodities acquired through price support operations to Federal, State and private agencies for use in non-profit school lunch programs, assistance of needy persons and non-profit summer camps for children.

II. Legal Basis

Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, (7 USC 1421).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Surplus farm commodities acquired through price-support operations are used. Maryland received the equivalent of $2,613,354 in surplus food commodities under provisions of this program in fiscal year 1963.

V. Method of Distribution

Commodities are shipped at the request of State agencies with the Federal Government paying all costs to central State-receiving points. These costs may include processing and packaging, as well as transportation. The State agencies accept the commodities and make distribution to final users according to U. S. Department of Agriculture standards.

VI. Matching Provisions

None. However, State agencies are responsible for overall supervision of the program to insure that commodities are effectively used and that waste or resale is avoided.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Non-profit school lunch programs, needy persons and families, and non-profit summer camps for children.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Department of Budget and Procurement or the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Food Stamp Program

I. Purpose

To improve the diets of low-income families and increase the use of farm commodities, using food stamps as an exchange medium.

II. Legal Basis

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525) was enacted on August 31, 1964. It provides continuing permanent authority for the program with financing from direct appropriations and for an orderly expansion through fiscal year 1967 by specifying maximum appropriation authorizations for these years.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. Financial Basis

Funds made available under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 USC 612c). A plan of operation must be submitted by the State to the Department of Agriculture for approval.

V. Method of Distribution

Food is distributed to needy families through exchange of food stamps. Participating families are required to maintain their normal level of food expenditure by purchasing the specific value in stamps and redeeming them for the food. Supplemental or bonus coupons are provided free of charge (based on family size and income) to permit the family to upgrade their diet. Families having no income receive free coupons.

VI. Matching Provisions

None. Participating families are required to purchase food stamps equivalent to their normal level of food expenditure. Federal contribution is measured by the value of supplemental or bonus coupons redeemed by the Federal Reserve Bank.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

State and local welfare agencies administering the Federal-State public assistance programs certify families as eligible for the program and determine (based on income, food needs and other factors) the allotment of coupons for each household unit and the cash to be paid.

VIII. Where to Apply

State Department of Budget and Procurement or U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C.

Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Prevention and Control

I. Purpose

Two types of grants, demonstration and training, are available under this program. Demonstration grants provide Federal assistance to projects which will demonstrate and evaluate techniques and practices leading to a solution of the nation's juvenile delinquency control problems, while training grants provide assistance for the training of personnel employed or preparing for employment in programs for the prevention or control of juvenile delinquency or youth offenses.

All projects which are approved will be awarded funds annually; projects of longer than one year's duration must request and be awarded funds for each year of operation.

II. Legal Basis

"Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961," as amended. (Public Laws 87-274 and 88-368).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A sum of $15 million dollars was authorized for use in this program and $11,500,000 appropriated during the 1965 fiscal year.

V. Matching Provision

Both for demonstration and evaluation projects and for training projects, the recipient is expected to contribute money, facilities or services to the fullest extent possible.

VI. Method of Distribution

All applications are submitted to and reviewed by either a Demonstration Review Panel or a Training Review Panel before they are received by the Secretary. After the Secretary has reviewed the recommendations of the Technical Committee, he consults with the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crimes for further advisement on the proposed program.

Criteria for Grants

A. Demonstration Projects:

During fiscal years 1962-64, major emphasis was given to the development and implementation of broad comprehensive community programs for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. During fiscal years 1965 and 1966, only limited innovative pilot projects focused on delinquency prevention and control will be started. Criteria for this type of grant are presently being developed. Those wishing further information should write directly to the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development in the Welfare Administration.

B. Training Projects:

1. Creativity, innovation and experimentation with respect to one or more of the following: course content and materials; methods and techniques of teaching; types of trainees; and methods of evaluation.

2. Interdisciplinary and interagency orientation with respect to the trainees and the institution administering the training.

3. Built-in evaluation for the systematic assessment of the project's program objectives.

4. Transferability of the results of the training to youth serving personnel in other regions and locales, and in other training and demonstration projects. Priority will be given to training projects working in coordination with community delinquency prevention programs.

5. Support of the university and/or the community in which the training project is located in terms of faculty, funds and/or facilities.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Grants are made to State, local or other public or non-profit agencies organizations or institutions, but not to individuals. In addition, training grants can be made to Federal agencies. Contracts for demonstration and training projects can be entered into with the above listed agencies and with individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications for demonstration grants and for training grants can be obtained from, and when completed should be sent to the Director, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201. Applications can be submitted at any time but are normally reviewed three times yearly.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Director, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Medical Assistance for the Aged

I. Purpose

The medical assistance program provides for grants to States for medical assistance on behalf of aged persons 65 years of age or older who are not recipients of old-age assistance, but whose income and resources are found by the State to be insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical services. This assistance is in the form of payment, to suppliers, of part or all of the cost of such care and services made eligible to individuals under the State program.

II. Legal Basis

Title I (Sec. 3) of Social Security Act, 42 USC 303.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

See Old Age Assistance (Financial Basis).

V. Matching Provision

The amount of State funds required under the applicable formula varies from 20 to 50 per cent; State funds must cover 25 per cent of the cost of certain preventative and rehabilitative services and the costs of training (see 1962 amendment). If certain minimum services prescribed by the Secretary are not provided, the State share of such costs is 50 per cent. The State share of other costs of State and local administration is 50 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Federal funds equal the amount resulting from application of the Federal medical percentage (which varies among States according to per capita income, not less than 50 nor more than 80) to total expenditures for vendor medical payments.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Federal funds are available to States making expenditures under a plan that has been approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as complying with the requirements of Title I of the Social Security Act.

VIII. Application Procedure

The system of grants established under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act provides for quarterly advances to States with approved plans on the basis of estimates submitted by the States; and for adjusting the amount granted by adding to or deducting from subsequent grants on the basis of reports of actual expenditures submitted by the States.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Old Age Assistance

I. Purpose

The purpose of the Old Age Assistance program is to enable each State to furnish financial assistance to needy aged individuals and to encourage each State to furnish appropriate welfare services to help such individuals attain or retain capacity for self-care. Amendments to the original plan provide for Federal assistance to the State in defraying medical costs incurred by the needy senior citizens.

II. Legal Basis

Title I (Sec. 3) of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 303.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

A single appropriation is made to meet the combined costs of grants-in-aid for old-age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. This is an open-end grant, and the amount of the appropriation depends upon the amount of the States' expenditures for each program. The Federal share of total expenditures for each program in accordance with the formula for that program specified in the Social Security Act. A sum of $2,780,000 was appropriated for use in the various programs under this Act in the fiscal year of 1965. The financial basis, matching provisions, and methods of distribution for each of the programs under this Act do not hold true for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

V. Matching Provision

The amount of State funds required under the formula is six thirty-fifths of the first $35 of the average monthly payment per recipient plus a per cent varying from 35 to 50 of the balance of total payments not exceeding a monthly average maximum of $70. The amount of State funds required under the formula for vendor medical payments varies according to the application of the alternative formula for computing the Federal share as described above. Any payments above the specified monthly average Federal matching maximum or to recipients not eligible for Federal funds are made entirely from state and/or local funds.

In addition, effective September 1, 1962, State funds cover 25 per cent of the cost of providing certain preventative and rehabilitative services designated by the Secretary and the costs of staff training under conditions specified in the 1962 amendments. Beginning July 1, 1963, if certain services prescribed by the Secretary as a minimum are not provided, State share of such costs is 50 per cent. The State share of other costs of State and local administration is 50 per cent.

VI. Method of Distribution

Beginning October 1, 1962, Federal funds equal twenty-nine thirty-fifths of the first $35 of a maximum average monthly payment of $70 per recipient plus a proportion (the Federal percentage) of the next $35 of such average payment, which varies according to the average per capita

income in the State for the most recent three years, except that the Federal percentage in any State shall not be less than 50 per cent nor more than 65 per cent. The average monthly payment is based on expenditures for money payments to recipients and payments to vendors for medical or remedial care. An additional amount based on State expenditures for vendor medical payments is also provided. This amount is the larger of either (1) Federal medical percentage (which varies among States according to per capita income in relation to national per capita income, not less than 50 nor more than 80) of expenditures for vendor medical payments, up to $15 per recipient, that are above $70 or (2) 15 per cent of expenditures for vendor medical payments up to $15 per recipient.

In addition, effective September 1, 1962, Federal funds are available to cover 75 per cent of the cost of providing certain preventative and rehabilitative services designated by the Secretary and the costs of staff training under conditions specified in the 1962 amendments. Beginning July 1, 1963, if certain services prescribed by the Secretary as a minimum are not provided, Federal share of other costs of State and local administration is 50 per cent.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Grants

Federal funds are available to States making expenditures under a plan that has been approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as complying with the requirements of Title I of the Social Security Act.

VIII. Application Procedure

The system of grants established under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act provides for quarterly advances to States with approved plans on the basis of estimates submitted by the States; and for adjusting the amount granted by adding to or deducting from subsequent grants on the basis of reports of actual expenditures submitted by the States.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Public Assistance - Demonstration Projects

I. Purpose

The basic purpose of experimental, pilot, or demonstration projects in the public assistance programs under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act is to develop and improve the methods and techniques by which individuals canbe helped to achieve self-support or self-care, or to maintain and strengthen family life. This authorization permits the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (1) to waive compliance with any plan requirement to the extent and for the period he finds necessary for a State to carry out a project, when potentially constructive innovations could not otherwise be tested without loss of Federal financial participation and (2) to pay the costs of a project (including assistance, services, training, and/or administrative costs) which would not otherwise be included as public assistance expenditures and which are not included as part of the costs of a project under Section 1110, Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants of the Social Security Act.

II. Legal Basis

Authority for the program is Title XI, Section 1115 of the Social Security Act, as amended.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

An amount of $2 million per year through June 30, 1967, was authorized under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962. This arrangement permits up to 100 per cent Federal financing. Funds for this program in fiscal year 1965 were available only for continuation of existing projects.

V. Matching Provision

The same proportion of Federal financial participation is normally available for expenditures for demonstration projects as for ongoing expenditures for services, staff training, assistance or administration under the public assistance titles. The open-ended public assistance grants are the primary source of Federal funds for demonstration projects, since only the State's normal share is granted from the $2 million Special Federal Demonstration Project fund.

VI. Method of Distribution

Projects under Section 1115 are evaluated without regard to formula. The Bureau of Family Services evaluates programs on their relationships to the objectives of the Act, their soundness of design, and their likelihood of becoming regular ongoing State and local public assistance programs.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Grants are made to State public assistance agencies, but not to other public or non-profit agencies and individuals. State public assistance agencies can enter into contracts with the above listed agencies and with individuals.

VIII. Application Procedure

Applications are made by State welfare departments in accordance with procedures established by the Welfare Administration.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be secured from the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Social Welfare and Social Security - Cooperative Research and Demonstration

I. Purpose

The 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act included an authorization for grants to States and public and other non-profit organizations and agencies for research or demonstration projects related to social welfare and social security programs. Projects must add to existing knowledge or practice with regard to the prevention and reduction of dependency, coordination of planning between public and private welfare agencies, or improvements in the administration and effectiveness of programs carried on or assisted under the Social Security Act and related programs.

II. Legal Basis

Title XI, Section 1110, Social Security Act, 42 USC 1310.

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

IV. Financial Basis

In fiscal year 1965, $5 million was authorized and $1,700,000 appropriated for program purposes.

V. Matching Provision

No matching requirements are specified in the law; applicants, however, must contribute to part of the costs of the project.

VI. Method of Distribution

Applications are reviewed by selected experts and by an Advisory Panel, made up of 8 persons designated by the Welfare Administration and 4 persons designated by the Social Security Administration, which recommends projects which it believes will make a contribution to program objectives. Primary factors considered in evaluating an application are the potential value and national significance of the knowledge to be obtained, the soundness of the project design, the adequacy of resources to conduct the proposed research or demonstration, and the relationship of the project to other similar projects already completed or in process. Grant funds are allocated on the basis of approximately 70% for projects related to the mission of the Welfare Administration, and approximately 30% for projects related to the mission of the Social Security Administration.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Support may be given to public agencies and other non-profit organizations. Support is not available to individuals, even through they may be affiliated with public or non-profit organizations.

VIII. Application Procedure

Application forms and instructions may be obtained from the Research Grants Branch, Division of Research, Welfare Administration, Washington, D. C. 20201. Applicants must provide a narrative description of the project and an itemized budget.

IX. Where to Apply

Additional information may be obtained from the Research Grants Branch, Division of Research, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

State Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors

I. Purpose

The program's purpose is to provide homes for war veterans who are disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living. Such homes may also furnish nursing home care for veterans.

II. Legal Basis

The basis for the program is Title 38, United States Annotated Code (641).

III. Federal Agency Administering Program

U. S. Veterans' Administration.

IV. Financial Basis

A. There is no fixed statutory authorization concerning the program; however, fiscal expenditures for 1963 amounted to $7,323,419.

B. States desiring to receive financial assistance for a project for construction of State home facilities for furnishing nursing home care may apply under the provision of Title 38, U.S.C. 5031-5037.

V. Matching Provision

Federal payments shall not exceed one-half of the cost of the veteran's maintenance in a State home.

VI. Method of Distribution

A. Federal funds, up to a maximum of $2.50 per diem for war veterans receiving domiciliary or hospital type care are allotted to States on the basis of days of care furnished.

B. Federal funds, up to a maximum of $3.50 per diem for war veterans receiving nursing home care are allotted to States on the basis of days of care furnished.

VII. Who May Receive Federal Aid

Any U. S. State or territory which maintains a State veterans' home may apply for recognition as a "State home" to become eligible for aid from the Federal government.

VIII. Application Procedure

The Veterans' Administration maintains a list of all State veterans' homes which are eligible for Federal aid payment and determines amount of payment based on the number of days of care furnished by each home.

IX. Where to Apply

Further information concerning the program is available from the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., 20420.

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